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LA GASCOGNE.

The French Liner Reaches New York with All Safe.

FIRST SIGHTED OFF FIRE ISLAND

Delirious Joy Manifested by the Anxious Ones Who Were Waiting.

HER DELAY DUE TO A BROKEN FISTON

Passengers Say That They Did Not Know What Had Happened.

THEY HAD VERY ROUGH WEATHER

Not Until Sunday Did They Speak a Vessel—The Steamer Was Blown 150 Miles Out of Her Course.

Quarantine, Staten Island, February 11.—La Gascogne is safe!

The big French liner, eight days overdue, dropped anchor at the bar just before midnight, all well on board, and a sigh of relief goes up from two continents. The delay was due to a broken piston rod, and to the terrific gales which have swept the North Atlantic for the past week or more, and brought disaster to many a stanch craft. Captain Battledon and officers and crew of La Gascogne brought the ship and passengers through the gales and made port without help. From the time they left Havre, on January 26th, until yesterday, they spoke no trans-Atlantic steamer, and saw only a four-masted schooner, the one which reported at St. Pierre Miquelon, N. S., as having seen a large steamer off the banks apparently in distress last Saturday.

The United Press tug, Fred B. Dalzell, with representatives of The Times, Tribune and Recorder, on board, was the first tug to reach La Gascogne. The disabled steamer had left Fire island twenty-five miles astern and was eight miles to the eastward of Sandy Hook lightship.

It was 9:45 o'clock p. m. The big liner was limping into port at half speed with two big red lights, signals of distress, at the foremast.

Story of the Trip.

The tug lay alongside half an hour and the following story of the trip was obtained:

The steamer left Havre January 26th. On the fist day out 449 miles were logged, the second day 407 miles, on the third after traveling 380 miles the piston rod broke and eighteen hours were spent in making repairs. When they were completed the ship steamed at nine miles an hour, making in all sixty-six miles on the th. On the 30th, 31st and February 1st, 215 and 280 miles a day were made respectively.

On February 2d the piston rod broke down again. The break was more serious this time. Sea anchors were put out, and for forty-one hours the ship was hove to, making repairs. On the 4th the first severe weather was experienced and the ship was blown 150 miles out of her course.

On the 5th, the repairs having been completed, 103 miles were traveled. The ship was then clear to the northward of the track of trans-Atlantic steamers, and was, therefore, not seen by the many steamers which passed over the regular track.

On February 6th 160 miles were made.

Struck by a Cyclone.

On the 7th the machinery broke down for the third time. The heavy cyclone struck on this day and the ship hove to with sea anchors out all day. No headway was made and owing to the motion of the ship, repairs were difficult. On the next day the chief engineer, who had been at his post day and night, completed the repairs and the ship proceeded 131 miles.

On the 9th, for the fourth time, the machinery broke down and only seventy-four miles were made.

On the 10th 150 miles were made and today, to the great rejoicing of all on board, Fire island was sighted and the ship crept up to her anchorage off the bar.

The United Press tug was received with a cheer by the anxious passengers. They crowded to the rail, yelled and clapped their hands with all the enthusiasm of the French race. The officers refused to allow any one on board and would not come to the rail to talk. The passengers were more obliging.

A Passenger Interviewed.

Julius Matrigin, a representative of the above firm of Perrin, Freres & Co., of Paris and New York, was interviewed over the side of the ship. He said:

"We broke down from the third day out. We did not become alarmed, as we did not know very much about what was the matter. The captain said it was all right and we had confidence in him. Our first experience with gales was on February 4th. We had a terrible blow then and one of the boats was badly damaged."

"Was anything carried away?"

"No, the ship stood it well. We had plenty of provisions and fared first rate. We were blown off our course and spoke to no steamers until yesterday, when we saw an American liner bound for Philadelphia."

Other passengers said that they had been given plenty to eat and except for the number of times the sun rose and set, they would not have known that anything was wrong. All particulars of the accidents to the machinery were kept from the passengers, but the daily bulletins of the knots made told the story.

Beyond the tediousness of the voyage, the passengers positively suffered no inconvenience. Although the derangement of the machinery occurred on the third day it was not till the ninth day that the steamer ran into bad weather and then the slow time which she was making was only that which some of the ocean greyhounds would have made under similar circumstances for the fastest and stanchest steamers slow down before such a gale, the Teutonic and Umbria being cases in point.

In fact from the time La Gascogne struck the cyclone, she was little worse off than if she was in prime running order. The Teutonic was two days off the lightship before she could make Sandy Hook; therefore La Goscogne's whole delay so far as it would be an occasion of alarm to her passengers occurred before she encountered bad weather; consequently they were at no time fearful for their safety.

Anchored Off Sandy Hook.

The Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique sent the tug Louis Pulver down to the ship. La Gascogne did not accept aid of the company's tug, but proceeded under her own steam to her anchorage off the Sandy Hook lightship. The steamer looked very little worse for wear after her protracted trip. She was not iced up like most of the other steamers that have arrived since the blizzard. One of her boats was damaged, but all the deck gear was in place. There was a fleet of seven tugs hovering around the steamer just before she dropped anchor. They were the company's tugs and the tug bearing representatives of the different New York city papers. The United Press tug led the others up the bay and was the first to arrive at the battery.

The La Gascogne will start up the bay early in the morning, and the passengers will be landed before noon.

The passengers all united in saying that they were not alarmed and had a good time aboard. The ship was out sixteen days in all, and the coal and provisions held out to the end.

Agent Forget Gets the News.

It was 4:30 o'clock this afternoon when Agent Forget, of the Compaigne Genereale Trans-Atlantique, first received word of the probable sighting of the La Gasc[illegible] There were about twenty persons in the office on Bowling Green at the time, most of them being friends and relatives of those on board the missing vessel.

A representative of the United Press took the first bulletin as soon as it was received from Fire island and carried it to Mr. Forget's office. The latter gentleman was in the inner office. He was tired out with anxiety and watching.

"I would like to see Mr. Forget," said the young man with the bulletin.

"He's busy. There's nothing new," was the clerk's stereotyped response.

"Any news from La Gascogne?" asked the young man.

"None," said the clerk, sadly.

"Well, you tell Mr. Forget I've some news from La Gascogne," said the bearer of the bulletin.

In went the clerk, and in a second out sprang, Mr. Forget, his cheeks flushed, his eyes sparkling with excitement.

"What! News of La Gascogne?" he repeated as if incredulous.

The bulletin was read to him. He announced the news in an excited voice to the clerks. The clerks fairly yelled it to the friends and relatives gathered in the office.

In a moment the whole office was in a state of great excitement. There were several women waiting for news of La Gascogne. Several of them had spent six hours a day in the office for the past week. One of the women jumped up, gave a cry of joy, and then gave way to a flood of tears. There were a number of affecting scenes.

But still Agent Forget was not quite sure La Gascogne was safe. He evidently doubted, and said the disabled steamer might be one of the Fabre line. He hurriedly dispatched a messenger to the office of the Fabre line. Back came the messenger with word that none of the Fabre line boats was due. Then Agent Forget's face took on a a look of most profound pleasure, and he said:

"Ah, now I am sure it is La Gascogne. Good boat, good captain. I knew in my heart they would reach port. This is the best news I have received in many long days."

The rapid dissemination of the news that La Gascogne had been sighted soon drew a small but intensely eager and excited throng to the general passenger office of the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique, in Bowling Green.

An Old Man's Emotion.

An old man came hesitatingly in the office. His face was spare, his shoulders stooped. There was a limp in his gait. He walked slowly to the counter and leaned against it, and looked wistfully at the clerk. He was mute with emotion. He had heard the good news, but it was a minute before he could sufficiently master his feeling to ask if the La Gascogne was really saved.

"Is it true?" re asked with a terrible look of dread and doubt in his eyes. The clerk grasped the old man's hand, and shook it.

"True, true—it's true," he exclaimed.

The old man threw up both hands.

"My daughter! She will come to me again!" he cried.

Some of those who went to the office on Bowling Green had neither relatives nor friends on the belated steamer, and, if questioned, could scarce explain their interest. Others had wives, brothers sisters, cousins, aunts and friends aboard.

Many did not wait to hear more than that the steamer was safe in port with all on board, before they rushed off to tell some one of the good news. Others remained a while to ascertain, if possible, what caused the delay. The clerks, however, could tell them but little; only that they had heard the La Gascogne had lost her steering gear.

Telephones Were Busy.

The clerks and employes were kept busy sending telegrams and answering the telephone. The latter by this time had started up and until 7 o'clock, and after, it never ceased. Despite the fact that the company had "central" explain to all that called up that the ship was safe, and that all were well on board, and that the steamer was coming up under her own steam, yet they were not satisfied with the news second-handed—they insisted that they be given the company's office.

By 8 o'clock the crowd thinned out, and, save a few newspaper men, the offices were deserted. The major portion of the clerks went home, glad to get a chance to rest. A couple of clerks waited, however, until after 9 o'clock to answer the questions of a few belated ones who came to verify the good news, and to make sure that this was no mistake.

THE ST. AUGUSTINE OVERDUE.

She Has a Cargo of Pine Lumber. Much Concern for Her.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 11.—(Special.) Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamship City of St. Augustine, Captain Gaskill, which left here January 30th with a cargo of yellow pine for New York. Since leaving here nothing has been heard of her. She generally makes the trip in from four to five days, but she has now been twelve days out. She is now seven days overdue. The St. Augustine plies regularly between New York and this port, making about two round trips each month. She was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1890 and was originally intended to ply between New York and St. Augustine, but after making several trips to that port she was taken off and placed on the run to this city. Her dimensions are: Length, 163 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 12 feet, 6 inches. The St. Augustine is owned by Warren Ray, of New York, and Foster, Marvin & Haynes are her agents in this city.

PILOTS HAVING A HARD TIME.

Drifting Ice Removes the Buoys Out of Position.

New York, February 11.—The harbor pilots have had their share of the discomfort and peril incident to the late severe weather. Fourteen boats of the New York and four of the New Jersey fleet are still out at sea, and, from most of them, no report has been received. The crews and pilots on board number nearly two hundred.

The J. H. Stafford was doing station duty outside the bar but on Friday stood out to sea to escape being blown ashore. She has not returned, and six pilots, who took vessels over the bar on Saturday, were compelled to stay on the ships and make the ocean voyage.

The position of almost every buoy in the harbor has been changed by drifting ice, which is already another difficulty the pilots have to contend with.

Trains Running Regularly.

Philadelphia, February 11.—It is announced at the office of General Manager Prevost, of the Pennsylvania railroad, that operations are now resumed on the main line and on the various divisions, General Superintendent Shepard, stationed at Altoona, reported today that the main line is in good shape and he is now prepared to make full freight movement. Regular trains have been running since last night. The New York division and all branches connecting therewith are in operation today, as is also the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad and the Delaware railroad. The latter road is probably the worst sufferer from the drifts.

At the Reading railroad offices this morning General Passenger Agent C. G. Hancock announced that traffic had been fully resumed on all through lines of the Reading system.

Railroads in Better Shape.

Washington, February 11.—Communication between Washington and the south, which has been suspended for three days because of the big snow drifts between this city and Alexandria, Va., was opened up this morning, and trains are now running with some degree of regularity. The trains from the east are also arriving with slight delay, and the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers reached Washington at the usual hour this morning for the first time since last Thursday.

Beyond a tenacious blockade on the Frederick branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, that system was in better shape this morning that it has been since the storm began. The road is open to Philadelphia and New York, and trains are arriving and departing several hours late. Trains from Pittsburg, Cincinnati and the west are arriving irregularly. The Pennsylvania and the Southern railroads claim to have overcome the embargo, and the Norfolk and Western is hopeful of getting its trains out and in within twenty-four hours. Pennsylvania and southern trains are arriving and departing at from three to four hours behind the regular schedule.

WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Houses at South Bay, Cape Breton, Blown Out to Sea.

Halifax, N. S., February 11.—Telegraph advices received tonight from South Bay, Cape Breton, state that the place has been wiped out of existence by the storms of last week. The property washed into the sea includes fish houses, wharves, boats, stores and fishermen's dwellings. No lives were lost, but several families living on the beach were rescued with great difficulty and saved nothing, but the clothes they wore.

Green Cove reports that the storm was the most disastrous ever known on that coast. Boats and fish houses were nearly all swept out to sea or wrecked on the beach. No mail has been received since February 2d, and there is no telling when the roads will be cleared.

FROZEN NEAR HER HOME

While Endeavoring to Get Fuel to Warm Her Little Ones.

Roanoke, Va., February 11.—News reached here that Mary Cuff, a young colored woman, froze to death in Boletolrt county Friday night within a short distance of her home . An ax and wood were found by her side. She was endeavoring to get fuel to keep her children from freezing.

ARREST OF A LAWYER

Charged with Appropriating Other People's Money.

New York, February 11.—A. J. Lyman, a lawyer, of Asheville, N. C., was arrested today and held in $5,000 bail. He was arrested in a suit brought by the administrators of Katharine L. Yeomans, widow of the late Professor Yeomans, editor of The Popular Science Monthly. Mr. Yeomans died on August 27, 1894, at Ridgefield, Conn., leaving a large estate. The suit is to recover $34,434, which, it is asserted, Lyman has appropriated to his own use. It is alleged in the complaint that prior to June, 1888, Mrs. Yeomans retained Lyman to invest money for her in bonds and mortgages in and about Asheville and sent him at various times sums of money that aggregate $34,434. It is asserted that this money was invested in worthless securities and that the lawyer deceived Mrs. Yeomans.

DRAYTON DIVORCE SUIT.

Hearing Postponed Until Next Monday—A Disappointed Crowd.

Jersey City, February 11.—Another large crowd was in the chancery chambers this morning, expecting the hearing in the divorce suit of J. Coleman Drayton against his wife. Aloah A. Clark, counsel for Drayton, was unable to be present, as he is confined to his home with the grip. Drayton was present. On motion of counsel for Mrs. Drayton the hearing was postponed until next Monday.

Fire in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 11.—The wholesale grocery store of George W. Stout was destroyed by fire this afternoon with a loss of $115,000.

TO SHELVE FORAKER

McKinley's Friends Are Scheming to Everlastingly Do the Fire Eater.

CALDWELL THEIR MAN FOR GOVERNOR

They Make a Deal with the Cincinnati Republican Machine.

IT IS VERY TIRED OF THE MAYOR

The High Priest of Protection Will Not Be a Candidate for the Senate, but Is After the Presidency.

Cincinnati, O., February 11.—(Special.)—Cincinnati is filling up with Ohio republicans and there will be many more here tomorrow. Three events form the attraction. The Ohio legislature held a reunion and banquet tonight. Tomorrow morning the Ohio republican league meets and tomorrow night occurs the big Lincoln banquet. The republican state convention will meet probably in June and all the candidates and their friends are now here.

The preliminary work is being done for the gubernatorial and senatorial contests and a great scheme developed tonight. It involves McKinley, Foraker and all the leaders in Ohio. By it, Mayor Caldwell, of Cincinnati, becomes the beneficiary. McKinley has just announced himself as not in the race for senator to succeed Brice. This left a clear field for Foraker. It is the almost universal belief that McKinley cannot get the solid Ohio delegation for president, unless something is soon accomplished to offset the Foraker preference for Tom Reed. McKinley's people are for George K. Nash, of Columbus, for governor. Foraker's people are at sea. They have pledged their support to ex-Speaker Keifer, of Springfield, but are really for General Asa Bushnell, of the same place. McKinley's men will support Nash until the latter has no chance. Then they will go over to Caldwell, of Cincinnati. They will do this because Ohio will not go to Cincinnati for both the governor and United States senator, and Caldwell's nomination will put Foraker on the shelf. Then McKinley will be supreme dictator in Ohio.

Foraker's main strength lies in the Cincinnati republican machine. Should Caldwell be nominated for governor he will at once resign as mayor of Cincinnati. This would give one of the machine managers that office for nearly two years. The city council would choose a new mayor and of the thirty votes in this body, the machine controls twenty-six, or ten more than enough. As Mayor Caldwell has made many enemies and but few friends, the machine despises him, although it is his creator. As governor the ring would have him off its hands.

The better element is also arrayed against him, and they would rejoice to see a change in the mayor's office, claiming that the change could be no worse and might be better. The machine will dump Foraker to get one of their trusted men in the mayor's office, which is the most powerful office in a patronage way in Ohio, not excepting the governorship itself.

McKinley will not be here. He is billed for several speeches in New York state this week. But his lieutenants are here now and at the proper time will desert Nash and flock to Caldwell. The strange sight would be witnessed of the Hamilton county republican machine and the McKinley contingent joining forces, the one to get absolute possession of the mayor's office, and the other to shelve Foraker forever, and secure a solid Ohio delegation to the next national convention for president. This is the plan for president.

This is the plan now, and its exposure tonight created a big sensation. That Caldwell is in on the deal and has consented to it is apparent. He went to Washington recently. Up to that time he had never declared himself openly for president. On his return he was at once interviewed and came out strongly for McKinley. Who will be the choice of this combination for senator has not yet developed, but the two real objects are the permanent retirement of Foraker from Ohio politics, and the removal of a distasteful man from the Cincinnati mayor's office, by his nomination for governor. This nomination will be made in June next, and it is stated that Caldwell has already given his consent to resign as mayor immediately on his nomination for governor.

REPEATS THE CHARGES.

Evans Specifies Various Kinds of Fraud of Which He Was the Victim.

Nashville, Tenn., February 11.—(Special.) H. Clay Evans this afternoon filed the answer to Governor Turney's petition in the contest case. The answer is very lengthy, being over 100 typewritten pages. He protests against the proceedings, insisting that the law is retroactive. He then comments on the fact that Governor Turney only objected to those counties and to those districts in democratic counties that gave Evans a plurality. He then picks out the counties objected to by Turney and makes specific objection to all the charges of violation of law. The counties objected to by Evans are then taken up, and it is claimed that the election was conducted fairly and legally in republican counties, while in democratic counties the republicans were denied a fair representation on the election boards. Sometimes no republicans at all were allowed. In many democratic counties, officers disregarded the law and their oaths, and substituted democratic tickets for republican tickets. Republicans were prevented from registering, and democrats were registered in their absence. The answer is not of a general nature, but picks out the counties, and gives places, names, figures, particulars and circumstances, charging ballot box stuffing and incorrect reading of ballots by judges, refusal to count votes and throwing out of districts by sheriffs. A great deal of space is given Davidson county, in which Nashville is located, and it is charged that nearly 2,000 people here voted without poll tax receipts; that non-residents were allowed to vote, registration and election laws were grossly violated and votes purchased in the voting booths. Governor Turney has two days in which to deny the counter charges.

BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Federal Bill.

Washington, February 11.—The session of the house today, lasting six and a half hours, was given over almost entirely to the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896. It was completed before the house adjourned, with the exception of the paragraphs providing money for the pension office force, and upon that one and a quarter hours' debate at a subsequent session was arranged for. Amendments were made to the bill as follows:

Directing the secretary of the treasury to arrange for the refining and melting into bars of gold and silver the bullion at the Helena, Mont., assay office.

Referring to the attorney general for report to the next congress as to the law and facts the statement made by the Indian bureau of the accounts between the United States and several Indian tribes, as authorized by the act of 1891.

For the purchase and opening of the Cherokee strip.

Striking out the appropriation of $2,000 to pay the salary of the private secretary to the secretary of the interior.

Requiring the master of every vessel upon arriving at any port in this country where there is no naval officer to mail a copy of his manifest to the auditor of the treasury department.

In the course of the discussion upon the paragraph of the bill providing for session clerks, Mr. Van Voorhis, republican, of New York, advocated their employment on the ground that more brains were necessary in the financial committees, and that if the chairman could not find the facts connected with the recent negotiations for bonds which he declared to be suspicious on its face, some brainy clerk might be able to do so.

The senate bill was passed authorizing the coinage of gold and silver at the Denver mint.

The senate amendment to the $4,000,000,000 public building bill was concurred in, on motion of Mr. Durburrow, democrat, of Illinois, and the bill now goes to the president.

All senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill were, on motion of Mr. McCreary, democrat, of Kentucky, non-concurred in, and a conference agreed to—Messrs. McCreary, Hooker, democrat, of Mississippi, and Hitt, republican, of Illinois, managers.

The conference report on the bill to regulate the navigation of rivers and harbors of the United States was agreed to and the house, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned until tomorrow.

IF CRANSTON'S STORY IS TRUE

It May Result in Prompt Redress Being Demanded.

Washington, February 11.—The reported exile of Americans from Hawaii, without trial, if substantiated, promises to bring matters between the administration and the new republic to an acute stage. United Press dispatches giving the statement of Cranston's banishment were corroborated officially at the state department this morning by the receipt of the following telegram from W. F. Peterson, United States consul at Vancouver, dated yesterday:

"British steamer Warimoo arrived today, having on board J. Cranston, destitute citizen of the United States, banished from Honolulu without trial."

It is understood at the state department that Cranston had been given asylum at the consulate until this government takes up the case. Although no official statement as to Secretary Gresham's action can yet be obtained, there are reasons to believe that prompt redress will be demanded under article 8 of the treaty between the United States and Hawaiian islands, concluded in 1849 still in force, which prevents summary action similar to that reported in the Cranston case. In addition it is said that every principle of international law would be violated by such banishment.

No dispatch has been received from Minister Willis regarding the affair, but officials have no doubt that he communicated by the Warimoo and that letters will be received from him within the next five days, which were brought by that steamer. He may also have written Consul Peterson to telegraph the department of state, in which case it ought to be received in Washington today.

HIS NAME WAS DAY.

Douglas Was Assumed—He Was Looking for an Embezzler.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 11.—(Special.) The body of Richard Day, the man who died at Athens last Thursday, known there as Douglas, a detective, arrived in this city this morning. It was a brother of the deceased who went to Athens for the remains. Richard Day belonged to one of the best families in this city. He was by regular occupation a traveling man. His family tonight make the statement that for the past six months he had been doing some detective work. He had been searching for an embezzler for whose arrest there is a reward of $800. Being an acquaintance of the embezzler, he assumed the name of Douglas, thinking he could by that means better accomplish his aim. Day is known in this city as an honorable man and his relatives profess to know of no other reason why he should assume an alias. His family felt it somewhat of a humiliation to have a detective in the family and for that reason his brother declined to make any statements while in Athens.

DEATH OF JUDGE GAYARRE.

The Eminent Jurist and Historian of Louisiana.

New Orleans, La., February 11.—Judge Charles Gayarre died at 2 o'clock this morning. In his death Louisiana sustained an irreparable loss. He was born in New Orleans in 1805. After graduating from college, and having been admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-six, he was appointed deputy attorney general of Louisiana, in 1831. After being elected a judge of the city court he was elected to the state legislature. He was chairman of the house committee, instructed to draft resolutions complimentary to the French republic on the success of the revolution in France, in 1830. The resolutions were sent to Lafayette. In 1835 Judge Gayarre was elected United States senator for six years, but was never able to assume the office, as, at the time of the first serious illness of his life, which afterwards developed into a series of maladies, began to develop. He resigned his seat in the United States senate, and, obeying the instructions of his physicians, he went to France .

Lumbermen in Florida.

St. Augustine, Fla., February 11.—(Special.)—The Michigan Lumberman's Association, numbering fifty-four, spent today at Ponce de Leon. The party left tonight for Savannah and Nashville. They praise the railway officials, particularly Colonel B. W. Wrenn, of the Plant system.

SULLOWAY'S STAND.

A New England Republican Who Is Not a Monometallist.

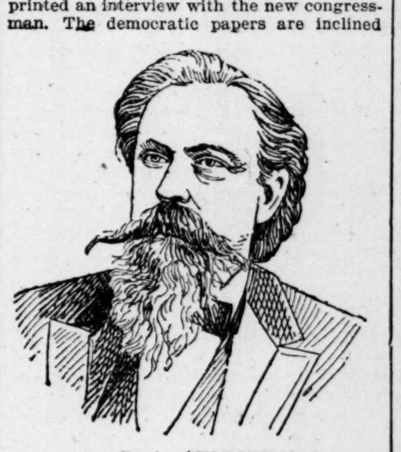
INCREASE THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY

His Views, He Says, Are as Broad as the Continent.

SILVER IS AS GOOD AS GOLD

He Believes in Protecting the Debtor Class—His Position Approved by the Business Men of His Section.

Nashua, N. H., February 11.—(Special.)—The "Tall Pine of the Merrimack," Congressman-elect C. A. Sulloway, of the first district, is at present the talk of New Hampshire. His radical departure from the prevailing financial creed of his eastern colleagues has riveted the attention of every one interested in public affairs. The reception of Mr. Sulloway's declaration, the substance of which I sent to Wednesday's Constitution, by the press of his district and of the state, is perhaps noteworthy. The republican organs, which party elected Mr. Sulloway to congress, have so far treated his announcement with profound silence, with the exception of The Manchester Mirror, which printed an interview with the new congressman. The democratic papers are inclined to denunciation or ridicule. Mr. A. W. Greeley, the editor of The Nashua Gazette, the oldest and most conservative paper in southern New Hampshire, and one of the official organs of the legislature, prints the following:



C. A. SULLOWAY.

"Congressman-elect C. A. Sulloway is out in an interview in which he declares himself a bimetallist and sings the praises of silver as a money metal.

"This only adds another to the already large list of republicans who are infected with the depreciated money mania. But it is somewhat surprising that the addition should come from a sound money state."

I called on Mr. Sulloway at his law office in Manchester this week. I was kindly received and found the congressman full of the subject of currency. "I do not seek newspaper notoriety," he declared, "and do not care to be known as a 'free silver crank.' But, while not posing as an expert on finance, I have some convictions on the currency question that I am not ashamed of. I believe silver to be as good as gold, and greenbacks as good as either. While I am not a rabid inflationist, I would have the volume of currency in the country sufficient to meet the demands of business, whose life blood it is. It is nonsense to say that silver has depreciated. Silver will buy more than it ever would. Gold has gone up and the cause for its appreciations is the fact that it has been hoarded in the vaults of European government and in the hands of bankers in Europe and America. Government obligations should be paid in either kind of money, in a ratio, we will say at random, of 75 per cent of silver and 25 per cent of gold. For this country to adopt a gold basis would mean ruin. Those people who have cornered the visible supply of the yellow metal would force it to a premium, which would compell all debts to be paid several times over. I believe the debtor class should be protected. I am a northerner, but my political catholicity is as broad as the continent."

In regard to the attitude of the next congress on the currency, Mr. Sulloway said, significantly: "The republican majority is large and it is early to predict. I do not recollect any platform of either party which has not declared for bimetallism. Platforms are very elastic. I am a bimetallist and a practical bimetallist."

The republican leaders in Mr. Sulloway's district have not been heard on his position, but, in circulating among ordinary business men, not actively connected with politics, I find that his views meet with very general approval. His nomination and election was the result of the confidence of his constituents gained by personal efforts and personal magnetism and his, for this section, radical financial views were pretty well understood by his constituents. They look to Mr. Sulloway to make a mark at the national capital, and if he does not disappoint them he will undoubtedly be returned.

W. T. D.

RIOT IN A THEATER

Where the "Tornado" Company Was Playing.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 11.—There was a small-sized riot at the Star theater, in this city last night, where the Tornado company is playing.

The disturbance was started by a fight in the gallery among a number of toughs. The first three acts the crowd hooted and jeered at the villain, Gaylor Carroll. In the fourth act F. C. Walton, the comedian of the company, addressed the crowd in the gallery and requested them to keep quiet. They yelled all the louder, and finally one of them shouted "fire."

This caused a panic among those who were sitting downstairs. Women shrieked and wanted to leave the house. During the excitement one woman fainted and had to be carried from the theater. Upstairs the ruffians continued to fight, hooting and yelling. Special Officer Allen was assaulted and his head was cut in several places.

The crowd filed out of the theater after the fifth act and the row was resumed on the street. The police of the first precinct were called upon to quell the disturbance. In the crush on the sidewalk Arthur Cantellon, thirteen years old, of No. 235 Columbia street, was knocked down and trampled upon and several of his ribs fractured. He was sent to the city hospital. No arrests were made.

They Were Drowned.

New York, February 11.—A visit this morning to Swinbourne island, the first since the recent storm, reveals the fact that the four missing men of the little fishing schooner Emma, which was driven in West bank by ice floes during the gale of Thursday night, failed to land on the hospital island. Nothing whatever has been heard or seen of them, and they were undoubtedly drowned.

AGAINST HIS BROTHER.

Adry Hayward Tells of the Murder by Harry.

Minneapolis, Minn., February 11.—The story of Adry Hayward, at the Ging murder trial today, was a revelation only as to detail, for it was merely another chapter of the story told by Claus Blixt, and in the fact that it removed the last vestige of doubt in the minds of spectators on this trial as to Harry Hayward's guilt.

Through it all the elder brother shed no tears. His voice quavered several times, as though about to break, but he maintained his composure throughout and fascinated the crowd assembled in that cramped room with the terrible recital. Everything was fitted in with Blixt's story in the most exact manner. There was the roll of one-dollar bills, the notes signed by Miss Ging, the insurance policies and the telling passage in the confession of this witness was when describing Hayward's actions and words after Miss Ging had obtained a $5,000 policy on her life instead of one for $7,000. Harry was much incensed at the mistake and had said in Adry's presence: "I'll kill her now if I don't get a cent. Any woman that would be such a fool as to make such a mistake as that——."

Adry described Harry's attempts to get him as a witness of the notes signed by Miss Ging and his own refusal, the subsequent statement of the accused that he had found a man with nerve, and he was going to let Adry alone. "He is an ex-policeman," said Hayward, "and his name is Claus Blixt."

The witness then related his knowledge of the final plan of Hayward to kill Miss Ging. He described his frantic efforts to break up the plot, his threats of exposure and his subsequent visit to L. M. Stewart.

The story of how Harry attacked him in the office at the Oneida block sent a thrill of horror through his hearers.

Then came the story of the murder—Harry's caution to his brother not to "be out tonight; something may happen." Then came the crime itself and Harry's arrival at his brother's flat.

Adry went with him at his request and they sat together in Harry's room while the younger man cleaned his revolver. It was then that Harry walked across to Adry, and, stooping over with the motion of picking up something from the floor, said, in a loud whisper: "It was just like picking up money." After that Harry lay down on the lounge in his brother's room. Adry covered him with an overcoat and he slept there until morning, when tht news of the crime was being shouted on every street corner, and the sleeping man awoke to ask for a newspaper.

Adry's description of the manner in which Harry acted when Adry had told him that he would hang if he persisted in his thought of killing the girl, was intensely dramatic. Adry got down from the stand, stepped to the attorney's table and, stooping and clenching his fingers like claws, said:

"He came to me where I sat and clutched me around my throat and touched my hair. He said: 'Don't you say that again. If you do, I'll kill you.' His face turned dark and I thought at the time that through his extreme anger he was out of his mind. I told him calmly enough that it was cinched. That's the very word I used. I wanted him to understand that I had told some one else about it and it was cinched."

Harry's face was fairly livid as Adry spoke and his keeper kept the closest watch over him. As soon as possible the court ordered Adry back into his seat and the strain was over.

The witness said he had often told him he had a gang and could swear him into Stillwater. Adry, however, had no fear.

Attorney Erwin asked Adry point blank if he did not sometimes think it was a horrid dream, but the witness could not see it that way. It seems probable that the defense will try to prove Harry insane by the testimony of his brother, Dr, Thaddeus Hayward, of Colorado.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONVENTION.

The Seceders Met with a Cold Shoulder at Columbus.

Columbus, O., February 11.—The miners' Knights of Labor convention began at 11 o'clock a. m., in Wirthwein's hall, with forty delegates in attendance. Master Workman Phil H. Penna, called for the report of the committee on credentials. There were no contests. The report of the New Orleans delegates was then called for. Around this report all interest centers. The delegates will advocate the withdrawal of the miners from the general assembly of the Knights of Labor on the ground of Sovereign and Hayes's alleged high-handed action in excluding them from that convention.

Neither Mr. Sovereign nor Mr. Hayes is here, but they have friends in the convention who will make a fight in their interest. The impression is that the resolution will be adopted.

Secretary Patrick McBryde occupied all the the forenoon in making the report for the excluded delegates and denounced Sovereign and Hayes in savage terms. The much-talked of seceders conference at which it was expected a new organization, in opposition to Sovereign and Hayes would be launched, has proved a fizzle. Only five delegates outside of the miners are here. They are Charles R. Martin and Hugh O'Reilly, representing district assembly No. 72, of Northwestern Ohio; Hugh Cavanaugh and John Molloy, representing district No. 42, Cincinnati, and James L. Michaels, of Glass Workers' local assembly No. 300, Pittsburg. The miners' delegates are giving them no encouragement and their scheme to start a new legion with Powderly at the head will fall flat. The miners say they have had enough of dual organizations.

Carl Browne, General Coxey's late lieutenant, is here by special invitation of the miners of the Massillon district, to attend the convention. He has been invited to make a speech before the local trades assembly tonight.

MORE CHINESE BOATS SUNK.

Japanese Warships Sink Three Torpedo Boats.

London, February 11.—The Times correspondent in Wei-Hai-Wei telegraphs under date of February 8th:

"A severe engagement began at 7 o'clock this morning. Several Japanese warships entered the bay from the eastward, and three Chinese torpedo boats attempted to escape by the western entrance. The Japanese boats sank them. The thirteen remaining Chinese warships have taken up a position at the southeast island. The main Japanese squadron is still outside the harbor. Four Chinese forts on the southeast island maintain an incessant fire."

WHY NOT ANNEX?

Cuba Belongs to the United States by Every Law of Nations,

AND HER PEOPLE ARE FRIENDLY

Spanish Possession a Menace to the United States.

WE INDIRECTLY PAY TRIBUTE TO SPAIN

Which No Strong Government Should Submit to for Twenty-Four Hours. Growing Reasons for Annexation.

Havana, Cuba, February 2.—(Special Staff Correspondence The Constitution.)—"I would like to take the trip to Cuba with you," were the last words of Consul General Crittenden to me before I left the City of Mexico, "for the purpose of visiting the grave of my brother, who was a member of the Lopez invasion in 1851, and who was shot to death by the Spaniards.

"Poor fellow," said the consul general reflectively, "I well remember the enthusiasm with which he left our ancestral home to aid the Cubans in their desire for freedom. He was an ardent advocate of the Monroe doctrine, that no European power should have any foothold on American territory, and it was from the purest motives of American patriotism that he attached his fortunes to those of General Lopez, who was, at the time, organizing, in New Orleans, a descent upon the Cuban coast."

The Lopez Invasion.

The fate of the Colonel Crittenden here alluded to should never be forgotten, but, on the contrary, its memory should ever prove an incentive for Americans to wipe out the last vestige of Spanish rule upon this continent.

Lopez was a native of Venezuela, who had risen to considerable prominence in the Spanish service. His marriage to a Cuban wife, however, turned his sympathies to her people and he soon became recognized as the leader for reform and ultimate freedom. His activity in favor of the Cubans made it necessary for him to quit his home and take up his domicile in the United States, where he devoted himself to organizing a band of filibusterers, who should join him in an expedition to raise the standard of revolt in Cuba. His first descent upon the island, in 1850, was bold and (partially) successful, but the presence of an overpowering Spanish force rendered it prudent for him to re-embark for the United States. In 1851 his second expedition was organized, with General Pragay, of Hungary, and Colonel Crittenden, of the famous Kentucky family of that name, as his chief lieutenants. The Pampero, with the filibusterers on board, put in for the bay of Campania, where the expedition was landed. General Lopez, wishing to push into the interior, left Colonel Crittenden in charge of the rear guard with 120 men. The Spaniards succeeded in cutting these forces off from each other, captured Crittenden and his men, marched them to Havana, where they were shot to death. This was followed by a mutilation of the bodies of the unfortunate men of the most revolting character. So shameful was the bloody work that the obtuse Spanish government made a weak denial, and the matter was allowed to drop.

On the Fatal Site.

Today, in company with Dr. Bongess, of the marine service, I visited the very spot upon which the patriotic Crittenden stood, where, with erect mien and unbandaged eyes, he faced the death which Spanish cruelty and cowardice had decreed to him. That tragic scene had been preceded by attempts of the natives to throw off the Spanish yoke dating from La Granja down. In fact, the country had been an armed camp, with soldiers in every center of population, and a system of espionage in the rural districts. The extreme powers given the captains general enabled them to chop off heads without question, and the same fate awaited those who presumed to say anything against it. Since the fateful day upon which Crittenden stood upon this spot, the history of Cuba has been one written in blood and punctuated by tragedy. The rebellion of 1869, long-continued and stubborn, was an effort worthy of a brave people, and calculated to draw toward them the admiration of all who admire courage and fortitude. It was a grave error of policy in the United States not to have recognized the Cuban revolutionary government, which can only be accounted for from the fact that the ruling powers at the time felt that their recent protests against the recognition of the belligerent rights of the confederate states required them to be consistent.

The people of Cuba, more than those of any other Spanish colony on the continent, are purely white and Castilian. When the island was first discovered the aboriginal inhabitants were enslaved, and compelled to work in the mines. The severity of the work broke them down, and they died by thousands. Indeed, it is declared by historians that thousands more of them died from grief because of their confinement. Between the two causes the entire race of aboriginals disappeared in a few years as completely as if they had never existed. In this way it happened that the extensive Indian admixture which is to be found elsewhere, all the way from Mexico to Patagonia, does not exist here, but that the people are purely white. To replace the Indians thus killed out negro slaves were imported, at first by the government, and afterwards on private account. Even after the agreement had been made between the nations of the earth for the abolition of the negro slave trade, it continued with the coast of Cuba, with the connivance of the captains general, who received a per capita on every slave landed. It is notorious that Captain General O'Donnell, afterward premier of Spain, made his immense fortune in this way. Of the almost 1,700,000 people now on the island, 65 per cent are pure white. The idea abroad that there is here no distinction because of color is one of the mistakes of the day, for in no country in the world is the line more strictly drawn. There are mulattoes here, just as there are in the southern states, but this argues sin, and not social equality. There are men here with octoroon mistresses, just as there are in New Orleans, Nashville or elsewhere, but it counts for no more here than it does in those cities.

To put it in a sentence: The colored race is in the same position there as it is in the southern states, with the possible difference that they are not as well treated.

Why Not Annexation.

Then why not annexation? It is the inevitable destiny of Cuba. As a state in the union she would be able to maintain her own as effectively as do the people of Georgia. The majority of her people, by safe numbers, are white, and there would be no trouble whatever with the colored question. There would be no more fear of a colored congressman from Cuba than there is from Georgia. Her white population is proud of its lineage, fairly well educated and advancing in that regard, with public men capable of directing the destinies of the state. The difference in language could be overcome almost in a generation, for these people, with the galling memory of centuries of Spanish oppression, have no love for anything that would remind them of the hated yoke. While their mother tongue is Spanish, they have been so alienated from its traditions that the introduction of another tongue would be regarded as an escape from a hated bond which they would bury in deepest oblivion.

But leaving all this out of the question, the material argument comes in, as pointed out in my letter of yesterday. In the trade of a single year, in which Cuba sold of sugar, tobacco and other products $64,000,000, the United States was the purchaser of $57,000,000, leaving only $7,000,000 that was sold elsewhere throughout the world. The fact is that Cuba would not miss this $7,000,000 of trade if she were to lose it entirely. The proposition then is that the United States supports Cuba and renders her existence possible. She is helplessly a commercial dependency of the United States, belonging to her by a form of proprietorship recognized in all ages. Every internal tax placed on the products of Cuba by the Spanish government is a tax placed upon the breakfast table of the humblest American. Every dollar of the $6,000,000 raised to maintain in Cuba a hostile Spanish army is filched from American pockets, and is a forced and tyrannical tax levied upon American homes. An exclusive and extravagant government in Madrid, when it finds its exchequer short, can just add a given percentage to its internal tax on tobacco or on sugar; the planter in Cuba adds that to the price of his product on the wharf, and the American laborer has to pay the whole bill finally.

A New Drain Coming.

Nor is this all the exaction which Spain, through Cuba, forces upon the United States. Within the last few years the iron ore and manganese of Cuba have been developed. They are of such good quality that they will be mined, imported into the United States and sold at a cut price from that at which either Pennsylvania or Alabama can afford to put them on the market. The mines now being worked between Santiago and Guantanamo, within a radius of fifty miles, represent an investment of over $12,000,000. Several millions more is invested in the shipping which is to transport this ore from Cuba to the American ports. Pulaski F. Hyatt, the American consul at Santiago de Cuba, reports that "the ore from the Cuban mines yields from 60 to 67 per cent of pig iron. The Cuban ore is peculiarly free from all foreign substances except organic and volatile matter, which is easily and cheaply eliminated. Manganese, which is used in the manufacture of steel, is also found in an unlimited supply in the same mountain range of Cuba in which the iron ore is found., but between Santiago and Manzanillo, within a distance of seventy-five miles. American enterprise has also asserted itself here by capturing the richest and most available mines. These mines are now being connected with the seaboard by short-line railroads. In one year there were shipped to the United States from this consular district 18,851 tons of manganese, and during the first six months of another year the amount transported was 11,640 tons."

With the heavy iron and manganese importation which the United States is soon to receive added to her present importation of tobacco and sugar, it will be seen that we will soon be buying, not $57,000,000 of Cuban products out of a total of $64,000,000, but that our purchases will be a large majority of the entire bill, running up to $75,000,000 or $80,000,000. Who can say, in the face of these figures, in the face of this immense and controlling interest, that we should longer submit to the domination of Spanish internal revenue taxation? It would be just as reasonable to say that Spain should levy an internal revenue tax in Michigan or Virginia as to continue to collect it in Cuba. When the interest of any nation in a given territory becomes so great and overwhelming as almost to constitute its whole, that nation then enters upon the domain of proprietorship instead of a friendly interchange of trade.

A Vassal of England.

Cuba lies but 100 miles from the territory of the United States. Her territory commands the passage from the Mexican gulf into the north Atlantic ocean, and by the channel of Yucatan she holds the key to the south Atlantic ocean. Lying right in the pathway north and south, she is in a position to threaten American arms in time of war, and American commerce in time of peace. In the hands of a European nation like Spain, the slave and vassal of British interests, the possession of the gulf of Mexico, and the command of the passages to the north and south Atlantic ocean is just as effectually in the hands of England as if the British flag was floating from Moro castle. For purposes of war, and especially war with Great Britain, the rival of the United States, Cuba is simply held in trust by Spain, ready to be delivered, with all her resources of iron and coal and sugar and tobacco, and above all, with her strategic importance as a naval station commanding all the gulf ports of the United States, and the Atlantic coast of Florida, reaching up to Savannah and Charleston.

Without awaiting the contingency of war, there are vexations of commerce in time of peace which the citizens of a great nation like the United States should not be required to submit to. An incident which occurred during my stay here is in point. A Baltimore commercial man arrived in Tampa, with a valise filled with samples For any utility except to show the quality of his goods they were of no earthly use. He placed them on one of the Plant steamers, intending to go to Havana. Getting in with some friends at the Tampa inn, the steamer lef wthout him, but carrying his valise. He took the next steamer, three days later, and on his arrival in Havana found that there was a duty charge of $3 on his valise, and a fine of $16 entered up against himself because he was not present when the valise was received. By what rule the fine was imposed or why it should have been imposed at all, or why it should have been $16 instead of $1, could not be found out, the blockhead of an officer being too dignified to venture any explanation. The American then enlisted the services of Consul General Williams, who succeeded in inducing the officer to reduce the fine to $10.

Blackmailing Officers.

This is but a sample of the manner in which travelers are libeled and blackmailed by men sent out from Spain to manage the island, who resort to all schemes to make themselves rich before they are recalled in order to send out another hungry horde of crumb-gatherers.

There is only one relief for all this state of things, whether of war or of peace, of industry or of commerce, and that is annexation. The people of Cuba, in so far as they dare express an opinion, favor it. They know that the United States is their market; that in the strengh of the United States they must look for the breaking of the iron arm of Spain, and that the laws of geographical gravitation make annexation an ultimate necessity. They are friendly to us, and it only requires wise statesmanship to grasp the opportunity. Spain herself foresees it, and it is for the purpose of making the change as expensive as possible that she has saddled upon the little island a debt of $135,000,000 which her people had no part in making. When the final moment comes, however, it is to be hoped that United States will run her flag up from Moro castle and notify Spain that she can carry that $135,000,000 herself.

P. J. MORAN.

A NEW DANGER.

A great danger threatens the people of the South. Liver Medicines, called by all sorts of names, are being sold to the druggist to be handed to the people when they call for Simmons Liver Regulator. Beware! Take nothing else. The person who tries to pursuade you that anything else is just the same is not to be relied upon, nor is the dealer to be trusted who tries to sell you another article in its stead. You know what Simmons Liver Regulator is. Don't be deceived into trying anything else. Remember, Simmons Liver Regulator is put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., and a Red Z is on every package.

GATHERING THE GOLD.

Foreign Members of the Syndicate Preparing for the Bonds.

New York, February 11.—The Morgan-Belmont syndicate will not take any active steps relative to floating the new United States 4s until it is definitely settled whether congress will authorize a 3 per cent gold bond. The syndicate will not begin the import of gold from abroad until the middle of next week, and its foreign members are engaged in picking up all of the floating gold in the open European markets. According to a gentleman with the administration, ample time will be given to deposit the gold in the subtreasury and certificates of deposit bearing interest will be given in exchange for the gold as fast as deposited. It is not expected that any great portion of the bonds will be offered for public sale, as the bulk of it will go into the boxes of the great capitalists in the United States and Europe.

The First Deposits.

The Belmont gold syndicate began the deposit of gold today, $500,000 being deposited by the Chase National bank in the United States assay office, and $1,000,000 was received from another bank, supposed to be the Fourth National, after business hours, but was placed in store by the superintendent of the assay office. The Washington authorities notified Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan that all gold deposited on account of the bond syndicate must be deposited at the assay office and accepted as bullion. The government will only credit the syndicate for the actual weight of gold in the gold coin accepted. It was also decided today by the Washington authorities that certificates of deposit could be issued on receipt of gold, which should bear the same interest as the bonds issued. For this reason the banks will deposit gold before the bonds are issued. The bonds are to bear the date of February 1st, and the depositor of gold will receive credit for interest from the date of deposit, which will be figured in the price of the bonds.

The Gold Reserve.

The treasury gold reserve at the close of business today stood $51,163 012 all known withdrawn is deducted. The delayed mails of the past few days, now in, show what withdrawals have taken place in driblets at various subtreasuries. The "ten days" statement issued today shows that customs receipts at New York for the first ten days of February aggregated $2,209,912 ,more than $3,000,000 less than for the ten days of January. The January receipts were abnoramlly swollen from duties on woolen goods taken out under the new tariff schedule.

GETS A FINE SALARY.

The American Tobacco Company Offers Mr. Fuller $30,000 a Year.

Raleigh, N. C., February 11.—(Special.)—William W. Fuller, of Durham, local counsel for the American Tobacco Company is appointed its general counsel at a $30,000 salary and headquarters at New York. He is a son of Judge Thomas C. Fuller, of the United States land court.

Judge Robert W. Winston will resign from the bench, in orderr to take Fuller's place in the law firm. Mr. Fuller has for several years been in receipt of the largest income received by any lawyer in the state. Judge T. C. Fuller was the leading counsel of the Blackwell Tobacco Company in a long litigation over its famous "bull" trade mark. Mr. W. W. Fuller was associated with his father in this and other corporation litigation. Recently much of his time has been absorbed by important business for the Duke branch of the American Tobacco Company.

The proposition to go to New York was made to Mr. Fuller some days ago. His home will remain in Durham, and he will continue his connection as the head of the new law firm to be formed.

Judge Winston has formed a partnership with Fuller & Fuller, and comes to Durham at once to reside. The firm name will probably be Fuller, Winston & Fuller, The senior member will be in New York, and the active business will be conducted by Judge Winston and Mr. Frank T. Fuller.

It is believed hat Governor Carr will appoint John W. Graham of Hillsboro, son of ex-Governor Graham, to succeed Winston as judge.

A Steamer on Fire.

Charleston, S. C., February 11.—The Norwegian steamer, Michigan, in stream ready for Bremen, with a cargo of cotton, was discovered on fire about midnight last night. The fire was in holds one and two. The vessel was towed to the wharf and water pumped into her compartments. It is reported that the lower hold and the coal bunkers are also on fire.

FIGHTS FAST MAILS

Joe Blackburn Attempts to Defeat the Appropriation for Special Service.

MR. CLAUDE BENNETT LEFT OUT

No Provision Made for Him in the Law and the House Refuses to Make Good His Salary.

Washington, February 11.—(Special.)—Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, is leading the fight in the senate against the fast southern mail from Springfield, Mass., via New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans. It was vigorously defended by Senators Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Allison, of Iowa. To the item in the postoffice appropriation bill alloting over $3,000,000 for railroad postoffice car service, the senate committee on appropriations has added these words: "Said sum shall be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the postmaster general and any provision of existing law in conflict herewith is hereby repealed."

Mr. Lodge has made the point of order that this is new and radical legislation and has no place on an appropriation bill. The republicans will back him up. At the same time he defended the appropriation for the fast southern mail and charged that this amendment was put in the bill for the purpose of killing that mail service. He said the fast southern mail had been of inestimable value to the northeast. Mr. Blackburn admitted that it was his purpose to kill the fast suothern mail. No vote was had on the amendment as Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, got the floor, and branched off into a discussion of the Alabama election and talked till adjournment.

He Is Not Provided for by Law.

The house, in committee of the whole, this afternoon considered the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Bailey of Texas, was in the chair. Among the items was one of $2,000 for the salary of the private secretary of the secretary of the interior. Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, who has no love for Secretary Smith, made the point of order that it was new legislation and should be striken out. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, in charge of the bill, admitted there was no law providing for such private secretary and said the item had been carried in past appropriation bills by courtesy and because nobody had objected.

Still Hangs Fire.

Chairman Bailey sustained the point of order. Unless the item is restored when the bill is reported back to the house and acted upon, as by the senate, the secretary of the interior will have no private secretary until he is provided with one by law. Claude Bennett, formerly the Washington correspondent of The Atlanta Journal, is Secretary Smith's private secretary.

GORMAN HAS A PLAN.

He Proposes an Issue of Treasury Certificates for a Short Time.

Washington, February 11.—Tomorrow being the regular day for the meeting of the senate finance committee, when it was supposed that the president's message, which has been referred to that committee, would naturally come up for consideration, the republican members of the committee held a conference this afternoon in the room of Mr. Sherman for the purpose of outlining the policy they should pursue. There was a free interchange of views, but no conclusion was reached.

One prominent senator, active in the leadership of his party, said after the conference that the republicans deemed it best to remain in a "receptive condition" pending the action of the house and some suggestion that should come from the democrats in the senate. For this reason, while they were all agreed that they should assist in reporting any measure, along republican lines, that looked to the maintenance of the public credit and the payment of the current expenses of the treasury, they decided that the initiative should be taken by those charged with the responsibility for the legislation of this congress.

The proposition to place some sort of a financial rider on the sundry civil bill was discussed and the senators present agreed that if that was done they would support it. This is Mr. Gorman's idea and he has prepared an amendment to that bill which will provide for either 3 per cent bonds or treasury certificates drawing the same rate of interest and will press it to a vote. As this is in line with the republican idea of what should be done, it would naturally receive the sanction of that side of the chamber, with the exception, possibly, of the silver republicans.

It is believed, however, by Mr. Gorman and Mr. Allison that if this issue of certificates is expressly stipulated to be used for the meeting of the current obligations of the treasury that the silver men in both parties, after entering their formal protest against the government putting out any more of its obligations, would permit the amendment to prevail.

Nothing will be done tomorrow by the finance committee. For the reason that there will be no meeting. Mr. Voorhees, the chairman, was indisposed today and did not put in an appearance at the capitol. During the afternoon, however, he saw some of his colleagues, and believing that there was nothing of immediate importance before the committee upon which it could likely agree, he directed notices to be sent to the members informing them that the regular meeting of tomorrow would not be held. In view of the urgent recommendations made by the president and his appeal for authority to issue a 3 per cent gold bond within ten days to substitute for the loan he has just completed, the failure of this committee to at least consider the message will doubtless cause some comment about the senate end of the capitol.

HILL'S BIMETALLIC RESOLUTION

Followed by Another One by Stewart, of Nevada.

Washington, February 11.—Mr. Hill introduced a concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of congress that "the true policy of the government requires that its efforts should be steadily directed to the establishment of a safe system of bimetallism, wherein gold and silver may be maintained at a parity, and every dollar coined may be the equal in value and power of every other dollar coined or issued by the United States, but, if our efforts to establish or maintain such bimetallism shall not be wholly successful, and if, for any reason, our silver coin shall not hereafter be at parity with gold and silver, and the equal thereof, in value and power in the market and the payment of debts, then it is hereby declared that the bonds of the United States, now or hereafter issued, which by their terms are payable in coin, shall, nevertheless, be paid in standard gold dollars, it being the policy of the United States that its creditors shall, at all times, be paid in the best money in use."

This resolution was followed by one offered by Mr. Stewart, populist, of Nevada, declaring that there is no authority of law to buy gold coin in preference to silver coin for any purpose whatever. In the regular course of procedure, one or both of these resolutions will come before the senate in the morning hour tomorrow.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up, Mr. Butler giving notice that when it was disposed of, he would ask to have the pooling bill taken up.

The first amendment which led to a discussion was the one increasing the appropriation for railway postoffice car service from $3,105,000 to $3,205,000 and he added these words: "Said sum shall be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the postmaster general, and any provision of existing law in conflict herewith is hereby repealed."

Mr. Lodge, republican, of Massachusetts, made a point of order against this provision on the ground that it was general legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. Lodge urgued that the adoption of the amendment would in connection with the next amendment (to strike out the item "for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., to Atlanta and New Orleans") throw into the hands of the postmaster general the right to put the Southern fast-mail route where he pleased. To that he strongly objected, because that should be settled by congress.

Mr. Blackburn, democrat, of Kentucky, in charge of the bill, defended the amendment. He was asked by Mr. Lodge whether it was the purpose to abolish the fast southern mail service. He admitted that it was and said that there was only one route in the country that got this subsidy. The postoffice department had never recommended it; and the postmaster general had asked congress to abolish it, for the reason that it was an absolute detriment instead of a service.

Mr. Lodge said that the southern fast-mail service had been of vast benefit, and that he did not want to see it abolished.

Mr. Allison, republican, of Iowa, opposed the amendment as a radical and unwise change of existing law.

Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, drifted from the discussion of postoffice matters to that of affairs in the state of Alabama, which had been, Mr. Allen said, for the last two or three years deprived of a republican form of government.

When Mr. Allen had spoken about ten minutes, he was interrupted by Mr. Chandler, republican, of New Hampshire, who said that when such a question was being discussed as to whether a sovereign state of the union had a republican form of government or not, there ought to be a quorum present in the senate chamber. He suggested the absence of such a quorum.

The roll was called and fifty-two senators responded—eight more than a quorum. Mr. Allen then proceeded with his speech. He gave what purported to be statistics of the election in the "black-belt" counties in Alabama in August, 1894, showing, county by county, the number of votes counted, the number actually cast (estimated) and the number of fraudulent votes (estimated)—the aggregate being 50,508 votes counted, 15,315 votes actually cast and 34,765 fraudulent votes.

Mr. Allen held the floor for two hours, most of the time being consumed in the reading of depositions in proof of election frauds in Alabama. There was little, if any, attention given to the subject by the senators. The two Alabama senators—Pugh and Morgan—sat quite near to the desk from which Mr. Allen spoke, but did not seem to be at all worried about his affidavits and statements, Mr. Morgan occupying himself with his correspondence and Mr. Pugh having only the appearance of one who was thoroughly bored.

At 5:30 o'clock Mr. Allen, without having finished his speech, and saying that he could not do so before 8 o'clock, yielded the floor.

A resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to continue during the recess the investigation into Indian schools, Indian reservations, etc., was reported and referred to the committee on contingent expenses. It was immediately reported back favorably from that committee, and was placed on the calendar.

A call of the roll showed the presence of only twenty-nine senators—fifteen less than a quorum—and the senate, at 5:45 o'clock, adjourned until tomorrow.

NASHVILLE'S EXPOSITION.

The Exhibit Will Be the Same as at Atlanta.

Washington, February 11.—Messrs. J. M. Head and Thomas J. Tyner, of Nashville, Tenn., representing the company which proposes holding an exposition in that city next year, appeared before the subcommittee of the house appropriations committee today. Both gentlemen spoke against the condition imposed in the bill which requires that the company shall guarantee to raise $750,000 for the purposes of the exposition before the government appropriation is made.

It was argued on the part of some of the men of the committee that the bill would have to be stronger before the full committee and the house; that it would insure a greater safety to the government exhibit. The committee showed a willingness to strike out the provision if desired, but Representative Washington, of Tennessee, who has the matter in charge, stated, however, that he would not insure favorable action by the appropriations committee or the passage of the measure through the house if this change were made in the bill and the understanding is that it will not be made.

It was decided to strike out of the bill the amendment which requires the exposition managers to give a bond for the safe return of the government exhibit, inasmuch as this point is covered in the bill as originally presented. The subcommittee showed an indisposition to increase the appropriation for the government exhibit beyond $125,000, as that sum will, in their judgment, be ample. The government exhibit at Nashville will be the same as that at Atlanta and only expense will be in forwarding the articles to Nashville and erecting the building. It was also suggested that the government is likely to be called upon for appropriations from time to time for similar state expositions and that it is well to establish the precedent of not expending more than $125,000 for such purposes.

Price's Cream Baking Powder touches food with freshness. It's absolutely pure.

SPECIAL COTTON REPORT

To Be Issued by the Department of Agriculture Today.

New York, February 11.—It is believed that the special cotton report, to be issued by the department of agriculture at Washington at 12 o'clock tomorrow, may have a decided effect on the market, on account of its entire accuracy. This report has been got up by a special bureau, provided by act of congress, which appropriated a large sum for the purpose. Statements were got from all the railroads companies, steamboat companies, compress companies, warehouse companies and then an agent was appointed in every agricultural county in which cotton was raised, who visited all the farms, country stores, ginhouses, etc.

WHAT ARE THE STATE'S POWERS?

The Authority of a Sovereign State in Question.

Columbia, S. C., February 11.—(Special.)—Douglas & O'Bear, lawyers, state that they will bring up the Aiken dispensary case in the United States court this week. They will ask the court to pass on the question as to whether the state can prohibit individuals having liquors shipped to them from other states for private consumption. Papers asking a writ of error have already been filed in Washington. This point is regarded as involving the most vital and vulnerable part of the dispensary act.

Damage by the Tidal Wave.

North Sydney, C. B., February 11.—Advices from Meat Cove, C. B., says the tidal wave, which swept that coast Tuesday and Wednesday of last week did great damage to shipping on St. Paul island. The waves washed clear over the top of the northwest lighthouse. Several stores and houses and their contents were swept into the ocean. Telegraph wires were blown down for a distance of twenty miles.

THROUGH ALABAMA

An Election Contest Bill Is Passed by the Senate.

THE CONTESTANTS FOOT THE BILLS

If They Win They Get Their Money Back. If They Lose They Are Out of Pocket.

Montgomery, Ala., February 11.—(Special.) The senate of Alabama passed a bill today which, if it becomes a law, and there appears to be no doubt but that it will, will silence, it is believed, the howlers about fraud in Alabama elections. The bill provides for a contest of state elections. The general assembly is made the trial tribunal and the supreme court the final tribunal in the matter. A contestant is required to make bond sufficient to indemnify the state against loss by reason of the contest. If the contestant wins, he gets his money back. If he loses, the expense of the contest is deducted and the balance returned to him. Only one senator voted against the bill and he is an independent without any party affiliations. The bill will, it is believed, pass the house unanimously, as also will the senate amendments to the Sayre election law. It is believed that the enactment of the two election measures will result in an absolutely fair election in 1896. The house is still at work on the revenue bill. A few of the inquisitorial features have been eliminated, but it looks like the bill will pass substantially.

O'BRIEN PURCHASED IT.

Sale of the Age-Herald at Auction Yesterday.

Birmingham, Ala., February 11.—The Age-Herald plant, including all press franchises and accounts, was sold at public outcry at the front of the county courthouse today at noon and attracted a large number of spectators and would-be purchasers. The sale was under a deed of trust to bondholders. The accounts were first disposed of, then came the interesting part—the sale of the plant and all its franchises. There were several ready to bid, and the first offer was $5,000; the next was double that amount, and the third was $12,500, offered by N. E. Barker, president of the First National bank, interested in the bonds of The Age-Herald. This bid was raised by John W. Johnston, of New York, and his bid was quickly raised by Frank P. O'Brien, a bondholder, to $17,500.

At this juncture it was evident that only two Richmonds were in the field—Messrs. Johnston and O'Brien. Then began the struggle. First one then the other would raise the bid, and so it continued for nearly an hour, until finally the $20,000 mark was reached, this bid being offered by Mr. Johnston. Mr. O'Brien promptly went him $10 better, and there the struggle ended, the crier declaring Mr. F. P. O'Brien the purchaser at $20,010.

The paper, as in the past, will remain in the Southern Associated press columns, and in the service of Alabama and the democratic party. Mr. F. V. Evans will be business manager under the reorganization.

Consumptives Ordered to the Pest-House.

Cincinnati, O., February 11.—(Special.)—Dr. W. R. Amick, the eminent consumption specialist of this city, has created a national sensation by his decided opposition to the order of the hospital authorities to send 100 consumptives to the smallpox pesthouse. His experience in the institution convinces him that it is unjustifiable and brutal. He, has through his attorneys, entered protest and in The Cincinnati Tribune presents a formidable array of scientific facts against the contagion theory of consumption, which covers that theory with ridicule. A hot newspaper controversy is the result. The Amick Chemical Company, compounder of Dr. Amick's remedies, is mailing to physicians, consumptives and all applicants extra copies of The Tribune containing explanatory charts of his theory.

SUPERINTENDENT ARRESTED.

Charged with Cruelty to Convicts—He Says He Was Justified.

Griffin, Ga., February 11.—(Special.)—Superintendent Camp, of the county chaingang, was arrested today on a warrant sworn out by W. H. Conner, charging him with public indecency and cruel treatment. Several times during the past week, while the force was at work in the city, the superintendent has punished convicts in the street, for which he has been censured. One of the men so whipped was convicted at the last term of court, and he claims to be an epileptic. On this account he refused to work, and had to be whipped several times before a cure was affected. Mr. Camp is very indignant over his arrest, which he characterizes as unjust and unwarranted. He claims to be justifiable in all his acts toward the men under him, and that punishment was needed in every case where it has been administered.

County President Bailey came down from Atlanta Saturday to preside over a meeting of the Cotton Growers' Association, but the intense cold weather kept the farmers at home. He has issued a call for a meeting next Saturday.

The county commissioners met today and adopted resolutions drawn by Chairman Mills ordering an election for a county bond issue for the purpose of building a new courthouse and jail. Friday, April 26th, was the day set for the election, as that will give sufficient time for registration under the new law. It is proposed to purchase a new site nearer the business portion of the city upon which to erect the new courthouse, while the old building will be fitted up with the latest improvements and used as a jail. The issue will be for $34,000 in bonds of $500 each, and will run to the year 1900 before any are retired.

The Drury-Heywood Concert Company was billed at the Olympic theater for tonight, but the engagement was called off after their arrival on account of the bad weather. This same company gave a concert here about two years ago, under conditions of weather much the same as existing at present.

The opera chairs for the Olympic will be shipped from Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 15th instant, and by March 1st will be in position. When this much-needed improvement is made, Griffin's new playhouse will be completed in every detail.

Late Saturday afternoon Bass Bros. closed a trade with A. Schruerman for his entire stock of dry goods. Mr. Schruerman has been in business in Griffin since 1858, and is known as one of the most successful business men in this section. He retires from business on account of ill health, and to enjoy his well-earned fortune. He will probably go to New York to live. Bass Bros. now own the three largest dry goods houses in the city.

At a sitting of the superior court in chambers today, Judge Beck granted a temporary divorce, with alimony, to Mrs. J. P. Barker from her husband. Mrs. Baker was also given the custody of her little boy.

Seven long-term convicts left here this morning for James's lumber camp at Adrian. All of these men were convicted of burglary at the last term of the superior court, and received sentences ranging from fifteen to twenty years.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATION.

Important New Bills Introduced—No Prize Fighting Allowed.

Raleigh, N. C., February 11.—(Special.)—The most important new bills introduced in the legislature today were to provide for a railway from Murphy up the Hiawassee river to the Georgia and Tennessee lines; to amend the charter of the Plymouth, Washington and Winston railway; to regulate the hours of opening and closing barrooms and forbidding screens in front of them; to revise and digest the public laws; to provide for the levy and collection of an inheritance tax; to regulate labor hours in cotton factories; to prohibit the use of profane or indecent language; to provide superior court stenographers.

The senate passed the bill and it is now law, to provide for the equipment of the new buildings at the insane asylum here. The senate passed on third reading, after a spirited debate, the bill to employ state convicts on public roads, each county being allowed twenty-five. An amendment adopted was that no applications for convicts are to be considered, unless the convicts are not needed on the state farms. The bill to prevent prize-fighting also passed on its final reading. The house passed, after much debate, an important bill to prevent delays in freight shipments. It provides that whenever suit is instituted against any railroad doing business in this state for violation of any of the laws requiring prompt handling of perishable freight, and the railroad loses the suit, it shall pay all costs and expenses, including attorney's fees, if the value of the property does not exceed $10.

Have to Walk.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 11.—(Special.)—Six inches of snow came this morning to crown the hard winter in Chattanooga. It began falling at 2 o'clock and kept it up spasmodically all day, affording the first sport in the way of sleighing for years, but increasing the suffering among the poor, who are legion here. Street cars were not running until after noon, and suburban residents had to foot it.

Six Inches of Snow.

Pickens, S. C., February 11.—(Special.)—The Sabbath was clear without much thaw. Snow has been falling without intermission since 4:30 o'clock this morning and has fallen to the depth of six inches.

Rev. J. E. Foster is lying at the point of death with pneumonia.

At Jackson.

Jackson, Miss., February 11.—(Special.)—The cold weather hangs on with bulldog tenacity. The face of the earth is covered with sleet and the trees are laden of icicles. Suffering among the people for fuel and the necessaries of life was reported today and steps are being taken to relieve it. Intelligence from Madison station, a great vegetable and fruit center, states that over a million tomato plants have been lost.

Belhaven college will reopen Wednesday morning.

Anderson, S. C., February 11.—(Special.)—Snow began falling here shortly after midnight and has not abated all day. It was four inches deep tonight. The indications are that the snow will continue during the night.

Business at a Standstill.

Cheraw, S. C., February 11.—(Special.)—This morning the weather had moderated considerably, and snow began to fall about 9 o'clock. Every one thought that it had set in for a heavy northeast storm.

At 4:35 o'clock this afternoon the snow was two inches deep. The ground is frozen to the depth of several inches and the weather has been so intensely cold that business has been at a standstill since last Thursday.

CONVICTS TO DO THE WORK.

A Confederate Cemetery at Chattanooga Too Long Neglected.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 11.—(Special.)—Six or seven months ago a great scandal was caused by the published assertion of Mrs. George T. Fry that the surviving soldiers and members of the N. B. Forrest camp, who so gallantly wore the gray, had not even the common decency to take care of their dead comrades. She called, as a circumstance to witness and substantiate her, the attention of the public to the fact that the bones of the confederate dead buried in the confederate cemetery were exposed to view through neglect of the graves. Whether or not Mrs. Fry was justified in her attack and assertions has never been proved. It was a matter that everybody thought should be dropped. But those who believed that the cemetery was being neglected went to work to secure means to improve the ground. Not much success crowned their efforts, but the city council now grants the use of the city prisoners for work on the ground and they will commence this week to beautify the spot.

At the meeting of the confederates in Birmingham last year a committee was appointed on all matters relating to confederate cemeteries throughout the south. At the meeting in Houston, Tex., this year a delegation from this city will endeavor to get the body in convention assembled to recommend that each state in the old confederate states of America erect a monument in the grounds.

Where Will You School Your Boy?

Send him to D. C. Peacock, private tutor, who has just opened room at 116½ Peachtree street. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia, taught six years successfully as principal of Southeast Texas college, Jasper, Tex., then spent two years at post graduate work, finishing last June at Harvard. He will now take four more boys. References: Mr. Clark Howell, Mr. T. D. Meador, Atlanta; Hon. T. W. Ford, Houston, Tex.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A Woolen Mill at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 11.—(Special.)—The ground has been secured and a charter applied for to build and operate a woolen mill in this city employing 200 hands. The site of the plant will be at East Lake, a suburb at the foot of Missionary ridge, where there is abundant water power. A large part of the machinery has been ordered and as soon as the weather will permit ground will be broken. The parties interested are Messrs. W. A. and J. A. Campbell and Mr. W. F. Hutcheson, all of the Mountain City Mill Company. Seventy-five thousand dollars will be invested in the plant.

THERE WAS NO MEETING.

The Officers of the Fifth Regiment Were to Hold a Conference.

A meeting of the officers of the Fifth regiment was to have occurred last night at the armory of the Rifles. It was postponed, however, until next Monday night.

Your Wife's Cough

needs attention. Don't neglect it because she don't complain. Delays are dangerous. Disease does not stand still. The little cough grows in volume: soon a thick, yellowish matter is expectorated; loss of strength and flesh follow; pus is developed, then hemorrhages and the glassy stare of the eye, which is the beginning of the end. This is how consumption runs its pace. Be warned in time. When the first symptoms appear

SLOCUM'S

OZONIZED EMULSION

TRADE MARK

Of Norwegian COD LIVER OIL with GUAIACOL

should be given. It will cure the cough and build up the system. It is a perfect food for consumptives, easily digested and assimilated. It is the kind Physicians Prescribe. At all drug stores.

T. A. SLOCUM CO., New York.

Genuine Pond's Extract

CURES COLDS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, INFLAMMATIONS AND ALL PAIN.

REV. CHAS. H. PARKHURST, the great reformer of New York.—"Have used Pond's Extract long and constantly."

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, the well known editor of "Songs for the Sanctuary," &c.—"Pond's Extract fulfills every promise it makes."

2,000 *ORDERS FROM PHYSICIANS WITHIN ONE MONTH.*

SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

RAILROADERS MEET.

They Are Trying to Patch Up the Southern Passenger Association.

MR. SPENCER, OF THE SOUTHERN, HERE

Yesterday's Meeting of the Executive Board Was a Failure—Other News and Gossip of the Rail.

Unless something is done by the mass meeting of representatives of all the railroads of the southern states to be held in this city today looking to the patching up of the Southern Passenger Association, it is a reasonable presumption that the days of this organization are numbered.

Every movement for rejuvenating the association seems to have hung fire so far and the crisis seems to be nigh at hand.

There was no meeting of the executive board of the association yesterday to amount to anything, although it was hoped that the call for this meeting heralded some definite step by which the organization would be saved.

There was no quorum present when the appointed hour arrived yesterday and the hopes of those who did attend went up in smoke as they saw clearly that their association is on its last legs.

There was to have been a meeting in the city of New York a month ago for this same purpose of seeing what could be done towards bringing the lost energies of the association to life again, but as is well known there was no quorum at that meeting.

The situation today with the Southern Passenger association is anything but encouraging. More than half of the great trunk lines that form its membership have served notice that they intend soon to withdraw from the organization.

The trouble is of long standing, having grown out of the action of the Louisville and Nashville last summer in cutting the rates on Knights of Pythias travel out of Texas to the great conclave in the city of Washington. The Queen and Crescent made strenuous objection to this and wound up by serving notice that it would withdraw from the association unless it could be protected from such methods as those.

Then the Louisville and Nashville saw that it would have t oget out of the association, too, if it wanted to wrestle with the Queen and Crescent for business in case the latter pulled out.

Then came a similar notice from the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and from the other competing lines on the same good grounds.

Thus it was not long before all of the mainstays of the Southern Passenger Association had given notice that they intended to withdraw from the association.

What Is to Be Done?

The deplorable part of the whole business is the seeming indifference on the part of the members to get together for the purpose of reorganization.

It was hoped that the meeting yesterday of the executive board of the association, which is the governing spirit in the organization, and which is composed of the traffic managers of all the roads that form it, would come to some agreement by which the interests of the roads from a passenger standpoint could be taken care of in the shuffle that seems to have been precipitated.

Commissioner Stahlman, with that farsightedness that characterizes his work in all things, called three meetings to take up this work, and called them for three consecutive days.

The first was the meeting of the executive board of the Southern Passenger Association, which was to have been held in this city yesterday.

The next was the general mass meeting of representatives of all the southern roads which is to be held today at the Equitable.

The third is the meeting of the executive board of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, which is to be held tomorrow.

Now that nothing has been done by the traffic managers, who were to have met yesterday, all eyes are turned towards the mass meeting that is to be held today.

Several Plans Mentioned.

It is believed by some of the passenger men that a plan will be proposed for the Southern Passenger Association to cut loose from the Southern Railway and Steamship Association though nothing definite can be ascertained as to the author of this plan, or as to who will father it and push it before the mass meeting today.

Some of the passenger men want to pull away from the Southern Railway and Steamship Association because they say the passenger association has no just reason to be bound under a freight association.

They say that there is nothing in common between the two associations; that their interests lie in quite different channels, and that no good can come of having the commissioner of a passenger association overruled at will by the commissioner of a freight organization.

There may or may not be a fight over this plan. Indeed, it is not known by any one definitely whether this sort of a plan will be mentioned or not.

There are those who unhesitatingly announce themselves in favor of the plan, but none of them have avowed that they intend making such a proposition.

Who Are Here.

The three meetings that Commissioner Stahlman has called to meet here this week have brought many of the south's leading railroad managers to this city.

Mr. T. M. Emerson, traffic manager, and Mr. Harry Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast line; Mr. S. R. Knott, vice president of the Louisville and Nashville; Mr. H. S. Haynes, vice president, and Colonel B. W. Wrenn, passenger traffic manager of the Plant system; Mr. J. M. Brown, traffic manager of the Western and Atlantic; Captain John A. Gee, general passenger agent of the Atlanta and West Point, and Mr. J. C. Haile, general passenger agent of the Central of Georgia, were in attendance upon the meeting of the executive board of the Southern Passenger Association yesterday.

Last night President Spencer, in company, with the assistant to the president, Sol Haas, Traffic Manager Culp and General Passenger Agent W. A. Turk, arrived to represent the interests of the Southern railway at the meetings that are to be held.

Other prominent railroad officials from all parts of the south are expected to be present at the meeting today and tomorrow, when the executive board of
Southern Railway and Steamship
ciation will meet.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CHANG

Mr. Loop Is to Be Made General
fic Manager.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 11.—
cial.)—From General Manager O'Brie
has been spending several days here
Constitution's correspondent has co
tion of a rumor that during his vi
portant changes in some departme
the Southern Express Company wi
place. Mr. O'Brien said: "Shortly
the close of the war the company
an auditing office at Memphis and
C. L. Loop in charge of what was
designated as our western accoun
partment. At the time I speak of w
a similar organization for the
territory. Of course both of them
but primitive miniatures of the big
lishment which we now have in C
nooga. With the spread and expansi
railroads in the south express lines
plied and extended and the credit
systematising and adapting our acco
department to the growth and develop
of the company's operations belongs t
Loop. The requirements of this impo
and intricate branch of the service
now such that the time has come f
to relieve him of some of the other
bors and responsibilities. Hence on
1st the position of general auditor wi
abolished and the accounting depar
relegated in its entirety to Auditor V
Mr. Loop will become traffic manag
accordance with a plan of reorganiz
to be officially announced later on.

Changes at Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 11.—(Spe
A number of changes will be made
Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and L
railroad on February 15th, when
Tipton will succeed Mr. W. B. Brad
general freight and passenger age
A. Pride, traveling freight and pa
agent of both the Knoxville, Cumb
Gap and Louisville and Marietta and
Georgia roads, has resigned his p
with the Knoxville, Cumberland Ga
Louisville, and will be succeeded by
Allen, local freight agent of the Kn
Cumberland Gap and Louisville. M
ton will establish an uptown office
Third National bank's old building
Pride will continue with the Mariett
North Georgia. It is probable th
general offices of the latter road wi
moved to Marietta, Ga., although th
ter has not yet been definitely decid
ceiver Glover desires the change an
probable it will be made.

A Grievance Committee.

Members of the grievance commi
trainmen of the western system o
Southern railway left here today for
ington together with a general com
to confer tomorrow with Vice P
Baldwin regarding a contract for a
wages. They are hopeful of secu
increase. The Southern railway h
dered seventy-five-pound steel rails
miles of track on the fifth division.

INCOME TAX COLLECTO

J. E. Mercer and J. E. K
Appointed by Collector Tra

The United States internal reve
partment is making preparations
lect the income tax, returns of whi
required by law to be in by the fir
day in March.

Mr. Paul Trammell, collector of
ternal revenue department, appoi
J. E. Mercer, state senator fro
ninth district of Georgia, and Mr.
McConnell, a well-known attor
Carnesville, deputy collectors of
come tax.

Both gentlemen accepted the a
ments and will begin the perform
their duties at once. The state wil
vided into two districts, norther
southern, Mr. Mercer being in ch
the southern district and Mr. Mc
handling the northern.

Senator Mercer will not resign
in the Georgia state senate, in whi
he is one of the most prominent
fluential members.

NINE PRISONERS ESCAP

From the Jail at Athens, O.—
Pursuing Them.

Athens, O., February 11.—Nine p
escaped from the county jail about
this morning by boring out a pa
inside door of the jail. Six of the
under indictment for felonies. F
these went east on a Baltimore a
train and crossed the Ohio river
ice at Belpre. These four are
Joseph Richardson, blackmail and
John Rasmusson and Frank Co
sault and robbery; William Nels
glary. Sheriff Riley and ex-Deputy
Porter are in pursuit.

Isaiah Moon and Howard Bowen,
for assault and robbery, went in th
tion of Nelsonville.

Deputy Sheriff Edwards and
Dean are in pursuit of them. Phil
cum, a trusty, was locked up in a
the other prisoners and was not
to escape. John Goens, one of the
ers, gave the alarm.

Price's Cream Baking Powder is
found by official government te
absolutely pure.

We have a large ass
ment of fancy Clock
Marble, Onyx and En
el Iron. Just the
for a suitable Wed
Present. Maier & Berk

FUNERAL NOTICE.

PATTERSON—Died, at the residence
son, Mr. John D. Patterson, on
10th instant, Mrs. Rebecca A.
son, in the seventy-seventh yea
age. Mrs. Patterson was the m
Messrs. William H., John D., E
and James B. Patterson. The
will occur at the residence of Mr
D. Patterson, No. 45 Merritts av
2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Febr
The stewards of the First M
church are requested to act as p
ers, and will please meet at the
dence at 1 o'clock, Tuesday.
ment at Oakland cemetery. Fri
the families are respectfully in
attend.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of
City lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M.
be held this (Tuesday) even
Masonic hall, Chamber of
merce building, at 7 o'clock
Masons cordially invited to b
J. STOVALL SMITH, W
Master ent.
A. P. WOOD, Secretary.

For a fine Axminster
Moquette Carpet see
new spring goods. Ch
berlin, Johnson & Co.

STILL NO REPORT.

Bibb's Grand Jurors Withhold the Result of Their Investigation.

MACON WANTS THE MASONIC HOME

The City Which Makes the Most Liberal Offer to the Grand Lodge Will Probably Get the Institution.

Macon, Ga., February 11.—(Special.)—The grand jury reconvened this morning, after a week's recess. It was expected that the special committee to investigate the charges against Superintendent Paschal, of the county chaingang, for alleged brutal and inhuman conduct toward convicts would report today, but the matter was deferred until next Thursday, when the reports of all the committees will be rendered, and the general presentments will doubtless also be made and read and the court and the jury adjourn. The jury has been a hard working body, with Colonel William H. Ross as chairman.

Bit Off a Finger.

In the city court today Preston Fields, colored, was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to the chaingang for twelve months. He attacked Mr. John McMullin, and in the melee bit off one of his fingers. John Watts was fined $25 for carrying concealed weapons.

Application for Bail.

Colonel J. W. Preston is making a strong effort to get his client, T. Jack Williams, released from jail on bail, and Saturday made application for bond to Judge Speer, who is holding court in Savannah. It is probable that bail will be granted. Judge Speer now has the matter under consideration. Williams was given a preliminary trial before United States Commissioner Erwin on the charge of murdering Tom Young, in Telfair county, on land alleged to be the property of the Dodge Land Company. It was proven by the evidence that Williams didn't do the shooting, but was present at the time with "Punch" Williams, who fired the fatal shot. The commissioner recommended that he be released on bond.

He Has Declined.

Rev. Dr. Rice, of Alexandria, Va., has declined the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church at Macon, which was tendered him when Rev. W. B. Jennings resigned. The officials of the church, however, are yet hopeful that he will accept, and have renewed the call in a most earnest and urgent manner. The church offers him $2,000 per annum. If Dr. Rice again refuses to come, a call may be extended to a preacher in New York city, who is very anxious to come south to live. Rev. Mr. Jennings, who resigned the Macon church to accept a church in Louisville, is delightfully situated in his new home. His salary is $3,000 per annum.

Masonic Orphans' Home.

A strong effort will be made to have the orphan home that is to be established by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Georgia, located at Macon. The matter of locating the home will be brought up for discussion at the next annual meeting of the grand lodge, and a proposition will be submitted to invite bids from the different cities of the state for the home. The home will be located in the city offering the best inducements.

The number of orphans who will attend the home is problematical. There may be seventy-five and then again the number may run as high as 200.

The present idea is to obtain about twenty acres of land near a city and erect thereon a building to cost $20,000, which shall be so constructed as to make additions thereto whenever desired.

Newsy Notes.

The reception that was to have been given by Mrs. W. R. Cox tomorrow afternoon has been postponed until Thursday afternoon on account of the inclement weather.

The funeral services of Mr. D. Abraham were held this morning at 10:30 o'clock from the late residence of the deceased on Plum street, and were largely attended. The pallbearers were E. H. Dottenheim, J. Van, B. W. Burns, I. Thower, E. Isaacs, A. Greenwood, J. S. Mack, A. M. Wolihin, L. Newman and Dr. W. C. Gibson. The deceased was interred with Masonic ceremonies.

Dr. J. L. White, the new pastor of the First Baptist church, is paid a salary of $3,000 per annum. This is said to be the largest salary ever paid a preacher by this church. Dr. White is a learned and eloquent preacher, and the Baptists are highly delighted with him.

Colonel B. W. Sperry left Macon this morning at 1 o'clock for Memphis, Mich., to attend the bedside of his father, who was dying. After Colonel Sperry's departure, a telegram was received here stating that his father was dead. The sad news was forwarded to Colonel Sperry at Chattanooga.

Mrs. Ball, of Florida, will probably qualify as executor of the estate of her mother, Mrs. Charles Russell.

It is said that the late Mrs. Wilkinson left a number of bequests, one of which was $3,000 to H. Joseph's Catholic church.

Of Untold Value to the South.

Augusta, Ga., February 11.—Mr. R. H. Edminds, of Baltimore, writing to this city in reference to the national winter chautauqua assembly to be located at Augusta, says:

"Its success will be of untold value to the south. It will help to unite our country to stronger fellowship."

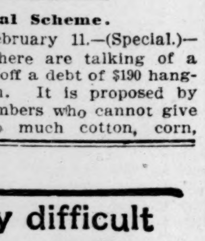
This is in line with the recent utterances of Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York, a trustee of the assembly, who said: "It will bring the sections of our country together." The winter assembly has the co-operation of all the summer chautauquas and southern universities.

A Broom Factory.

Lexington, Ga., February 11.—(Special.)—Mr. W. Vince Arnold, so we are told, is contemplating the establishment of a broom factory at the old Brooks mill, on Big creek, in the western part of the county.

A Practical Scheme.

Crawford, Ga., February 11.—(Special.)—The church people here are talking of a novel scheme to pay off a debt of $190 hanging over the church. It is proposed by some that those members who cannot give money subscribe so much cotton, corn, peas or other produce, to be paid November 1st next, to be sold and proceeds to go to paying such debt. In this way the debt can be easily liquidated.



It is very difficult to convince children that a medicine is "nice to take"—this trouble is not experienced in administering

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil. It is *almost as palatable as milk.* No preparation so rapidly builds up good flesh, strength and nerve force. Mothers the world over rely upon it in all wasting diseases that children are heir to.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

FINANCES ARE LOW,

And Glascock Will Probably Issue Bonds.

Gibson, Ga., February 11.—(Special.)—In an article on Glascock's deplorable financial condition, The Gibson Record says that the county's present obligations will foot up at least $500, besides further and more embarrassing circumstances which are just ahead. Only a little more than a week and the February term of the superior court will be on, with an expense of nothing less than $600, and at the expiration of six months more the August term of the superior court will convene, at a cost of $600 more, making the total indebtedness from $1,700 to $2,000, which will have accrued before the year's taxes fall due. The taxes that will be paid into the treasury this fall will not reduce the debt to $1,000, which, from the present status of affairs, will take years for the county to remove. The board has been appealed to to take some action regarding this matter at once, by issuing interest-bearing bonds or by passing an order for the county treasurer to pay 8 per cent on her present obligations. The Record says:

"The county's credit must be maintained, and The Record calls upon the grand jury for the approaching term of court to recommend to the board some wise and judicious method by which they may adjust this matter in a manner which will meet the approval and confirmation of public opinion throughout the county."

KNOCKED THE MAN DOWN.

Policeman Reed Resents the Testimony of a Witness in Court.

Columbus, Ga., February 11.—(Special.)—An exciting scene occurred in Recorder Cozart's court this morning. Several negroes were on trial for disorderly conduct, against whom Officer John Reed, who made the case, appeared as a witness. While Mr. Reed was testifying one of the negroes, in an insulting manner, contradicted some of his evidence. The officer was greatly incensed over the negro's insolence and notified him that he (Reed) would see him later about the matter. When the case was over Mr. Reed walked out into the lobby of the courtroom and as the negro came out he spoke to him about his impudence in court. The negro reiterated the offensive remarks and the officer very promptly landed a righthander on the negro's nose which brought the blood. The room was crowded at the time and the very unusual occurrence created a sensation. The recorder fined Reed $10 for contempt. Officer Reed is one of the most popular men on the force. When he paid the fine he stated to the recorder that he thought the court had been adjourned when he struck the negro, but under the same circumstances he would do again as he had done. He is quick to resent an insult and once before while on duty he laid down his club and helmet and whipped a man for insulting him. If left to a vote of the people, Reed would have no difficulty in becoming chief.

FIRE AT THOMASVILLE.

The Department's Work Was Unsatisfactory—Investigation Ordered.

Thomasville, Ga., February 11.—(Special.) Thomasville had another serious fire Sunday about noon. The house of John Grant was destroyed and the flames spread from this house to the handsome residence of William Miller which was also burned to the ground. Another house was saved only by hard work. Grant was insured for $800 and Miller had $3,000 insurance on building and furniture. The origin is unknown. The work of the fire department was not at all satisfactory and the city council this afternoon ordered an investigation. The department will be greatly improved at once.

Short on Taxes.

Lexington, Ga., February 11.—(Special.)—Tax Collector Crowley has collected about all the tax fi. fas. that he can hope to collect right away, and yet the amount of money paid in by the county to help the county and state officers and Uncle Sam to run the different governments will be several thousand dollars short of what it was last year.

A Fortunate Elder.

Gainesville, Ga., February 11.—(Special.) Elder E. C. Thrash, near Flat Shoals, made $80 clear to the mule on his farm last year. Mr. Thrash is a good preacher, a good farmer, and proved to be a good legislator. If his sort should fill the land then would the waste places be made glad and blossom as the rose.

A Monster Owl.

Cave Spring, Ga., February 11.—(Special.) Mr. J. M. Hendricks killed an owl a few days ago that measured four feet from tip to tip of wings, the largest ever seen here.

A Universalist Church.

Danielsville, Ga., February 11.—(Special.) There will be monthly preaching by the Universalists now, and a church will be erected in the near future, at this place.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, February 11.—Cotton declined 4 to 5 points, but reacted and closed quiet and steady at a net decline of 1@2 points, with sales of 79,300 bales. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot with sales of 8,000 bales, but futures there declined 2 to 2½ points and closed barely steady. In Manchester yarns were quiet but steady, cloths steady. The southern markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged. The exports from the ports were 16,900. Port receipts 24,904 today, against 31,435 this day last week and 12,968 last year and 29,147 in 1892. New Orleans declined 4 points, then recovered part of this. Thus far this week, the ports have received 41,415, against 54,232 for the same time last year. New Orleans tomorrow expects 10,000 to 13,000, against 12,811 this day last week and 8,762 last year. A party of New England mill men will leave Boston for the Carolinas next week to inspect the cotton mills in those states with the view of ascertaining what advantages the south offers in the manufacture of cotton goods, especially the cheaper grades of cloths.

Today's Features—Some of the bulls in Liverpool got disgusted and sold out and besides there was quite a little selling there against purchases of the actual cotton at the south. This is why Liverpool declined today contrary to expectations and greatly to the disappointment of bulls here. The weather was warmer in the south and some think that the receipts are likely to increase before long, though others maintain that, owing to the recent cold snap, the arrivals for a time must be small. There were persistent rumors that the bureau report, which was to have been issued at 4 o'clock today, would be bullish, that it would show a crop not much larger than that of 1892, instead of running up to 10,000,000 bales or more. This had the effect of causing a slight rally before the close so that the net decline here today was small. Cotton is cheap, as everybody knows, and, in fact, it is so cheap that many operators are disinclined to sell it short, while at the same time they are waiting for some decisive developments favorable to the bullish interest before taking the long side. In the meantime it is a small speculation. Late in the day a dispatch was received from Washington stating that the publication of the bureau report had been unavoidably postponed until tomorrow.

New Orleans Races.

First race, three-fourths of a mile, selling, Hodgson, won; Merritt, second; Elberon, third. Time 1:25½.

Second race, three furlongs, Rags, won; Uncle Lew, second; Inspector Hunt, third. Time 41½. (This was a two-year-old race.)

Third race, three-fourths of a mile, selling, Royal Prince, won; Cerro Gordo, second; Lay On, third. Time 1:25¾.

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, selling, Oh-No, won; John P., second; Remarks, third. Time 1:26½.

Fifth race, seventh-eighths of a mile, selling, Beatifice, won; Tippecanoe, second; Viola C., third. Time 1:45.

AN UNUSUAL CASE.

A Jackson County Court Sits Day and Night.

AN ELECTION CONTEST IS ON

The Democratic Lawyers Are Going Into the Evidence in All Its Details. Attorneys Work by Relays.

Athens, Ga., February 11.—(Special.)—Jackson county has a contested election case that will go down in history as one of the most exciting judicial investigations ever made in the state. The recent election for county officers of Jackson county, held January 2, 1895, on the face of the returns showed that A. R. Braselton, populist, had defeated B. H. Collier, democrat, for the office of sheriff by forty-nine votes, and that C. C. Chandler, populist, had defeated Jesse C. Bennett, democrat, for the office of clerk of the superior court by a majority of forty-eight votes.

Messrs. Collier and Bennett filed notice of contest and employed Messrs. E. T. Brown of Ahens, R. B. Russell, of Winder, and W. I. Pike, of Jefferson, as their attorneys. The populists employed Messrs. H. H. Perry, of Gainesville and J. A. B. Mahaffey, of Jefferson, to represent them. The democrats have already taken down their evidence, attacking the legality of several hundred votes cast in the election. Now the populists are taking their evidence and thereon hangs an interesting story.

The selected Mr. C. F. Holliday, justice of the peace of Clarksboro district, as the officer before whom the testimony should be taken. Mr. Holliday is a prominent populist. The taking of testimony began last Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the courthouse in Jefferson. The populists had prepared for the occasion with great care. They had two expert stenographers from Atlanta to take the testimony, and had fully two hundred men out scouring Jackson county for witnesses.

When the court was called to order, fully three hundred witnesses were present in addition to the spectators and interested parties.

The law allows ten days in which to take the testimony, and it at once becomes apparent that it would take hustling to get in the evidence of all the witnesses.

This became more apparent after the first witness was put up. He was a negro, and had only lived a short while in Jackson county. Mr. Russell subjected him to a rigid examination, asking him if he knew this citizen and that one and the other and if he knew whether this citizen owned land or that on or the other. It took several hours to finish with the first witness.

The two other negroes were examined, and by that time it was night. The populists took it into their hands that it would be losing precious time to adjourn then, and concluded to try a night session.

So a fresh stenographer was put on and the court proceeded with the witnesses. Mr. Russell gave way to Colonel Brown, who cross-examined the witnesses very closely.

Mr. T. A. McElhannon was put on the stand. He was for many years sheriff of Jackson county and knows everybody in the county. Hence he was questioned very closely on all points involving the legality of several hundred votes that had been attacked by the democrats. For ten weary hours he was kept upon the witness stand and several democrats tell a good one on him by saying that in the early hours of the morning he dozed off to sleep and on waking up reversed his former testimony in some very laughable ways.

The next morning was Thursday and the thermometer was dropping rapidly. The investigation went on, however. A new stenographer was put in, Colonel Brown retired and Mr. Russell came on deck again. By night the thermometer was nearly to zero, but the court went on while the witnesses and counsel and spectators all shivered. Finally the court broke down in its night sessions and adjourned until daylight.

Very few witnesses had been examined and Colonel Perry was on his mettle trying to devise some way in which to expedite matters. Allen Flanigen, a stanch democratic negro, was put up to prove the legality of a populist negro's vote. His testimony involved a tax receipt and Colonel Brown handed him one by one tax receipts for about 300 people. He had to read all these and identify them. At this juncture Colonel Perry saw his chance. The law on contested elections, which is very crude at best, does not allow the judge presiding to rule out any testimony offered; hence Justice Holliday was compelled to admit all that was given in. The only authority vested in the justice is to keep order. Mr. Perry moved to suppress Colonel Brown's questions on the ground that they were disorderly and calculated to obstruct the work of the court. Justice Holliday grasped the point and promptly suppressed Colonel Brown's promiscuous qeustions.

Then came a wrangle as to what questions came under the ruling of the court, and much time was consumed.

Then the court proceeded in its work, and it is in session now at Jefferson. It will utilize the full ten days allowed in getting in the evidence of the populists.

Then the papers in the case will go before Judge Hutchins, who will pass on it. Judge Hutchins now has a number of courts to hold and his time is, of course, occupied. Yet it will take him at least a month of hard and continuous reading to plow through the papers in this case.

This contested election case has stirred up a great deal of feeling in Jackson county, and may yet result in some sensational development.

To Interest Manufacturers.

The people of Athens are very much interested in the manufacturing question just now.

They are making arrangements with Mr. John T. Patrick, of the southern immigration bureau, to bring a party of Baltimore manufacturers through Athens at an early date.

Mr. Patrick leaves Baltimore in a few days with twelve successful manufactures who are coming south with a view of eventually locating manufacturing industries in this section.

If they can make their arrangements to visit Athens on their trip our citizens will give them a cordial welcome.

The Report Presented.

Messrs. H. H. Carlton and G. H. Yancey presented to the city council this afternoon the official report of their visit to the New England manufacturers in behalf of this city.

The report contains in substance what was presented a few days ago in The Constitution in the shape of an interview with Hon. H. H. Carlton on the cotton mill question.

This afternoon about 2 o'clock Mr. Tom Oliver was handling a shotgun in his store on Prince avenue. A negro named Bob Heard, who was standing near by, was accidentally shot. The wound is not dangerous.

Twenty or thirty citizens of Athens, through the courtesy of Manager H. C. Conway, of the telephone exchange, were enrolled to hear Dr. Hawthorne's sermon in Atlanta Sunday. They greatly appreciated the courtesy and all pronounced the sermon a very able and eloquent one.

It now turns out, as was stated in Sunday's Constitution, that R. L. Douglass, who died here last week, and whose real name was R. L. Day, was a detective, but that the business he came on was cut short by his death.

The snow at this point is about six inches deep. It is an unwelcome visitor as the streets of the city, already in a bad enough condition, will now be much worse.

A Healthy Skin
A Beautiful Complexion
insured by the use of

Pine Blossom Soap

A purifying, healing, medicated Soap. An up-to-date necessity for the toilet and bath.

Price 25 cents,
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOSTER MEDICINE CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

RHEA IN "THE PARISIANS."

Mlle. Rhea met the same fate that has befallen all other stars who have been compelled to run counter to the present delightful bit of weather, and the audience which greeted her last night was by no means large. However, the French actress has a large number of admirers here in Atlanta, and the reception accorded her and her company was a quite enthusiastic one.

"The Parisians" was the bill. It is an adaptation of "The Fast Family," by Sardou, the central figure being Clotilde, who is described as the "good fairy" of the family of M. Bourgeois and to whom falls the duty of straightening out the troubles that bid fair to wreck the happiness of her sister and her husband, Maurice Darcourt. The play bears the stamp of the master-constructor in its strong scenes and situations, and gives ample scope to the display of dramatic power.

After a good many annual visits Mlle. Rhea has become too well known here to require any personal description or any analysis of her methods. She pleases a great many people. She is dainty and graceful and possesses a charm of person and manner peculiarly her own. Devotees at the Rhea shrine do not at all object to the peculiarities of accent which seem to become the more pronounced as the years go on; and while others may not regard it in the same light, that is entirely a matter of taste. The role of Clotilde does not call for any great display of dramatic power, but Mlle. Rhea by her delightful personality holds the attention and is thoroughly pleasing.

The company is a capable one. Mr. Halt, the leading man, is one of the coming young men. His work is strong and virile, and though there are at times evidences of lack of repression—a slight tendency to overact—the faults are those that time will cure. He has an attractive stage presence and a magnetic personality which, added to the native ability of the young man, prophesy a future full of success in his art.

The other members of the company are capable, and "The Parisians" as a whole, pleased the audience.

The play will be repeated at the matinee today. Tonight a double bill, "Napoleon as School," and "The New Magdalen," will be presented.

Carrie Lamont at Popular Prices.

"The Buckeye," a play by C. E. Callahan which is supposed to depict rural Ohio life, was presented by Carrie Lamont and her company to a small audience at the Marietta street house last night. Carrie Lamont is a soubrette star, and she pleased her audience last night. There were specialties by Mr. Burt and herself.

The same bill at popular prices tonight.

Robert Ingersoll Wednesday Night.

Robert Ingersoll, presenting his best lecture, will be the attraction Wednesday night at the Grand. The subject of his lecture will be "Shakespeare." This will probably be the last lecture of the great orator. Mr. Ingersoll's discourse Wednesday night will contain nothing of a religious nature.

Rose Coghlan.

Rose Coghlan will be seen for two performances Friday at the Grand. At the matinee "Diplomacy," Sardou's famous play, will be presented, and at night Oscar Wilde's new play, "A Woman of No Importance," will be the bill.

Robert Ingresoll.

Although an agnostic and holding the views of atheism and infidelity, this great lawyer and lecturer has the reputation of maintaining a perfect home life, devoting much of his valuable time to the comfort and happiness of his family. Such conduct is exemplary and excites unbounded admiration. While differing with him in the tenor of religious precepts, can you boast of an equal fidelity of those about you? For instance, the ground is covered with a three-inch mantle of snow, which bears in its flakes the germs of countless diseases. When you or any member of your household ventures out they inevitably contract and incorporate them in their system. To prevent the growth of these minute contageous particles immediate destruction is necessary, and moreover it is your duty to secure the means of accomplishing this result. This is what Ingersoll terms paternal forethought," the solemn obligation of every father. We can suggest a remedy and, if wise, you will profit by the advice. Obtain a bottle of Dr. Cheney's Expectorant and thereby avoid cold, croup, pneumonia, sore throat and every affection of the throat and lungs. The action of this preparation is mild, the taste pleasant and agreeable and the results immediate and permanent.

For sale by all druggists in the city.

SIX SMITH SISTERS TONIGHT.

Postponed from Last Night, but Will Be Given Tonight Without Fail.

The concert by the Smith sisters was not given last night on account of the very inclement weather, but it will occur tonight without regard to the weather.

Judging from what the press all over the county has said of them it will be worth while to brave the storm to hear them. The general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Charlotte, N. C., just after the appearance of the Smith sisters there, wrote the following very complimentary letter regarding them:

"Dear Sir—I write you of the Smith sisters. You can push them with impunity. They had a house of 600 here, and everyone was delighted. Their ensemble singing is grand. Miss Gertrude has an excellent voice and a very attractive presence. Miss Marguerite is (pardon the expression—it is necessary) 'out of sight.' She knows her powers and stays within her scope. As a reader of children's pieces, or better, as a child impersonator, I have never heard her equal. Sincerely yours,

"FRANK MAHAN,
"General Secretary."

JUSTICE WAS SNOWED UNDER.

All the Courts Sent Over for a Day or Two on Account of Weather.

Judge Richard Clark made his toilet at his usual hour yesterday morning and it was not until he started out of the Markham house to catch the car to Decatur that he saw the snow. No cars were running and the railroad schedule was inconvenient, so Judge Clark telephoned to Decatur postponing court until this morning.

Both branches of the city court adjourned yesterday until Thursday. In Judge Westmoreland's branch only one minor case was disposed of and court adjourned. In the civil branch Judge Van Epps began a case, but it was too uncomfortable in the courtroom and he decided to adjourn until Wednesday. Judge Lumpkin is out of the city and will not return before the latter part of the week.

—Willie D. Upshaw, better known as "Earnest Willie," has returned to the city after a lucrative lecturing tour in East Tennessee. He lectured at Mossy Creek and other points in East Tennessee. He was obliged to cancel a number of engagement on account of the serious illness of his sister. He was called to her bedside by a telegram.

IN CHARITY'S NAME.

Large Delegation to the B'nai Brith Convention in the City.

THE CONVENTION MEETS THIS MORNING

Hon. Simon Wolf, President of the Order Is Here—Exercises at DeGive's by the Orphan Children This Afternoon.

The delegates to the B'nai Brith convention are not discouraged by the snowstorm that has taken possession of the city. At 10 o'clock this morning, in the cosy apartments of the Gate City lodge, the annual district convention of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, will be called to order by the presiding officer.

Five states will be represented on the floor of the convention—Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. In addition to these the District of Columbia will be represented by a large delegation from Washington city.

In order to facilitate the transaction of business and to prevent the annual convocation of the brotherhood from being too unwieldy it was decided several years ago to divide the association into districts. The states represented in the convention that meets in Atlanta today belong to the fifth district of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith.

The benevolent principles, on which the order is founded, commend it to the people of this city and to all who have hearts to appreciate the needs of the poor and fatherless children of the country, who, deprived of parental guardianship, are thrust upon the hands of charity for maintenance and education.

This beautiful sentiment is peculiar to the order of B'nai Brith and belongs to it as truly as the gratifying order belongs to the flower from which it emanates. The brotherhood extends into all parts of the country, and the spirit of maternalism, as illustrated in the care and protection exercised by the order over the unfortunate Jewish children of the country, is seen in the handsome buildings that have been erected by the association and that sprinkle the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf.

It does not undervalue or depreciate the services of the leading members of the association, who have been actively engaged in the philanthropic work, to say that much of the credit of the great movement belongs to Hon. Simon Wolf, who is today the honored guest of the city.

Mr. Wolf, though still a young man comparatively, has long been identified with the association and his name is held in affectionate reverence by hundreds and thousands of Hebrews throughout the country. Since his arrival in the city Mr. Wolf has been the recipient of much attention and the feelings of regard that the Hebrews of Atlanta entertain for him have taken the form of a cordial and hearty demonstration.

Delegates Who Have Arrived.

The delegates to the convention are lodged at the Aragon, the Markham and the Kimball.

Among those who have reached the city are the following:

Hon. Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Julius Straus, the first vice president of the grand lodge; J. Weinman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Max Cohen, Washington, D. C.; S. C. Weill and Isaac Bear, Wilmington, N. C.; Joe Malca and Sam Osiel, New York; Henry Adler, Washington, D. C.; A. Gunst, H. Whitlock, Richmond, Va.; Isaac Moritz, Jacob Hecht, A. L. Spardow, Norfolk, Va.; Henry Horris, Tarboro; Jacob Levit, H. T. Ezekiel, Richmond; John Jay Cohen, Augusta; E. M. Bloombeg, Philadelphia; J. Herman, L. B. Bernee, S. Salabes, I. Salabes, Sol Baker, Baltimore; Simon Lyon, Alex Wolf, Washington; Goodman Sternbrenner, Baltimore; A. M. Fishel, M. Hahn, L. Gradwohl, Sam Gauss, Washington; S. Hasserman, Louis P. Pfferman, M. Behrens, E. Reis, M. Meyer, A. J. Heilbrun, Louis M. Hirsch, S. Press, Baltimore; N. Will, Washington; R. Margolens, Charlotte; S. Wolf, Washington; D. J. Joel, Boston; J. S. Loeb, Charleston; W. P. Voegel, New York, and S. Herman, Savannah.

Hon. Julius Straus is the first vice president and, under the rules of the association, he becomes the presiding officer of the convention.

Meeting of the Board.

At the Hebrew Orphan asylum, on Washington street, yeterday afternoon, the board of control held an important meeting.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock. It proved to be a longer session than the members of the board anticipated and four hours passed before the meeting was dissolved, and even then the mass of business before the board was not exhausted. The meeting was held for the purpose of investigating the needs of the home and to formulate a report to be submitted to the convention this morning.

It was impossible to complete this report, as the work of the year has been considerable. The home has grown to such an extent as authorizes an increase in its capacity, a large number of children having been admitted since the beginning of the fiscal year and the volume of work incumbent upon the superintendent having almost doubled during that time.

There was a full attendance at the meeting and the members of the board were enthusiastic over the work accomplished.

At DeGive's This Afternoon.

The children of the Hebrew Orphan asylum will present a beautiful picture at DeGive's opera house this afternoon.

It will be the occasion of their public exercises and this year the zeal of the pupils to acquit themselves well will be stimulated by the presence of the delegates to the district conference.

The public will not be deceived by the printed announcement of Miss Carrie Lamont's engagement of the opera house for the week. Hearing that the Hebrew orphans desired to secure the opera house for their entertainment and being a lover of charity herself, Miss Lamont cheerfully relinquished her claim to the house for this afternoon. This graceful action was highly appreciated by the home and by all the delegates.

The entertainment, therefore, will occur this afternoon at 3 o'clock, as previously announced.

Here is the programme in full:

Chorus by the class.

"Peep at Our Playgrounds," by boys and girls.

Dress rehearsal, operetta.

Closing address by Flora Fried.

Distribution of prizes by the superintendent.

Address by Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington.

Much interest centers in the address of Mr. Wolf. As a public speaker, he has few equals among the Hebrew orators of this country. He combines eloquence with practical thought, and his speeches are masterpieces of eloquence as well as finished gems of rhetorical brilliancy.

Mr. Wolf is the guest of the Kimball house and will remain at the hotel during his attendance at the convention. Nearly all of the delegates are stopping at the Kimball.

The Convention This Morning.

The convention will be called to order this morning at 10 o'clock promptly.

At the Kimball house tonight the delegates to the convention will be banqueted by the local members of the association. An elegant menu has been prepared by Mr. Hugh Porter and the occasion will be replete with all that goes to make up a delightful evening. The toasts have been carefully arranged and the eloquence of the delegates will be given full scope and opportunity.

On Wednesday evening, as a brilliant finale to the convention, a ball will be tendered the delegates at Concordia hall. The beauty and wit of Israel's womanhood will lend enchantment to this occasion and the reception will be one of rare festivity.

In spite of the inclement weather the delegates have enjoyed themselves since their arrival in the city and the local members have taken them in charge. The privileges of Concordia hall as well as the private homes of Atlanta Hebrew community have been open to the delegates to be enjoyed without stint or limitation.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

DUKE
DUKE OF DURHAM
TRADE MARK
CIGARETTES
Manufactured by W. Duke Sons & Co.
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
SUCCESSOR
DURHAM, N.C. U.S.A.

DR. CANDLER ON THE NATION.

He Will Tell How to Make One to Order Next Friday Afternoon.

Perhaps no public speaker in the south enjoys a wider reputation for scholarship, eloquence and ability than Dr. Warren A. Candler, the president of Emory college.

Dr. Candler is outspoken on all public questions and his wit belongs to that better class that leaps spontaneously from the brain and is not found in medical almanacs and country newspapers.

"A Nation Made to Order" is the subject that Dr. Candler will discuss in his characteristic way, mingling pathos with humor and wisdom with brilliant scintillations of wit. He will address himself, no doubt, to the political evils of the day and show that they have an origin in a loose morality. In his eloquent periods Dr. Candler frequently reaches the sublime and his words have all the witchery of Ingersoll's without their infidelity.

Everybody should hear this brilliant prince of pulpit orators next Friday evening in the lecture room of the Central Presbyterian church. The price of admission is 50 cents and all who hear Dr. Candler would not forget the delightful impression that he will make upon them for double that sum.

A CONVICT BY MISTAKE.

Jim Philips Sent to the Convict Camp Ahead of Time.

Jim Phillips, who was some time ago convicted of forgery and sentenced to serve eight years in the penitentiary, was taken to the Chattahoochee brickyards by mistake. Although Phillips has been sentenced, he has a motion for a new trial pending and this has as yet remained undisposed of. Phillips made no protest when he was ordered out to go to the camps. He will be brought back to jail today. There is much speculation among the prisoners as to whether the days that Phillips has served already at the brickyards will be taken off his sentence.

IN DESTITUE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mrs. Trader, a Sick Husband and Several Children Need Help.

A young woman, decidedly genteel in appearance, called at The Constitution office and stated that her husband had been sick for ten weeks and that in the meantime a family of children were dependent on his labor. He has been unable to work for three months and has besides been a source of expense.

Mrs. Trader, who gave her residence as 66 Lowe street, says that she doesn't want to beg for anything, but that either she or her mother will work for almost nothing in order to get money for food and fuel. No aid that may be given her will be amiss. From her appearance the truth of her story is not to be doubted.

—The announcement of Professor D. C. Peacock, who has opened a training school for preparing boys for the university at No. 116½ Peachtree street, appears elsewhere in this issue of The Constitution. Than Professor Peacock there is not in Atlanta a better prepared educator for the particular work which he has undertaken. He has had thirteen years' experience, and being a graduate of the university, where he ranked among the highest in his class, he is particularly fitted for university training.

"Well," said the bright woman who had asked for Pearline, to the grocer who wanted to sell her some imitation of it, "whether you do sell more of these other things or not, there must be something in Pearline which makes the flies avoid it. I notice that all the Pearline packages are clean and fresh. All the others are fly-specked!" This is a true story. Everything is true that we print about Pearline. The thing in Pearline that keeps flies off is its popularity. It doesn't stay on the shelves long enough to become soiled.

When women want washing made easy, without any risk of harm, they must have Pearline. 427 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

HAWKES CRYSTALIZED LENSES TRADE MARK

A. K. HAWKES,
Manufacturing Optician
12 WHITEHALL STREET,
ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES.
Established 1870.
Special Styles of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made to order.

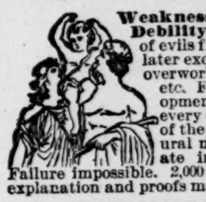
BELOW ZERO!

This blizzard breaks the record. We have sent a blizzard whizzing through our Clothing and Underwear stock, and prices have dropped way below zero. This is a record breaker. Competition is frozen out. Why shiver when you can buy a heavy Overcoat for almost a song? Come let us warm you up.

STEWART COLE & CALLAWAY
26 Whitehall St.

Rugs in mammoth quantiies just received; prices; never so low. Chamberin, Johnson & Co.

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.
jan27-sun tues thur nrm

Have you seen the new line of Cut Glass for Wedding Presents at Maier & Berkele's. Something new and beautiful and price very low.

DR. SANDEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT

FOR MEN ONLY
PATENTED AND IMPROVED

WITH SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN DEBILITATED through INDISCRETIONS or EXCESSES

WE GUARANTEE to CURE by this New IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, Cure of Generative Weakness, giving Freely, Mild, Soothing, Continuous Currents of Electricity through all WEAK PARTS, restoring them to HEALTH and VIGOROUS STRENGTH. Electric Current Felt Instantly, or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Are cheap, and will cure worst cases in 1 to 2 months. Beware of imitations giving no Electric currents. Sealed Pamphlet Free. Address:

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 826 Broadway New York.

WANTED—To Exchange.

WILL EXCHANGE equity in new 7-room house in West End for suburban lot, or acreage property, worth $1,200. X. J., Constitution.

WANTED—To exchange $700 worth short-time real estate notes for house and lot in good neighborhood worth about $1,500, and pay difference in cash; must be a bargain. Craig, Constitution.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—A hearse, at half price, been used very little; must sell. Address W. L. Grant, White Plains, Ga.

SPEED, SPEED—I have the following road horses for sale: 2 pacers, can road a mile from 2:14½ to 2:28. 6 trotters, can road a mile from 2:18 to 2:30. 1 pair mares, can beat 2:25 to the pole; work single or double. One combination horse, has all the Kentucky gaits. They are well broken and pleasant drivers for lady or gentleman. References: Venable Bros. Address G. W. Foster, Berkshire, Elm street, Cincinnati, O. feb12 tues thur

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS on Atlanta real estate promptly negotiated; no delay. M. & J. Hirsch, 13 North Pryor street. feb 7—1m

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street. jan 12-1y

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT CITY LOANS. Georgia farms 8 per cent. W. C. Davis, attorney. Room 43 Gate City bank building. nov 6—6m

ON DIAMONDS, ETC.—Responsible, liberal, confidential. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur St., Kimball house. jan17-6m

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, Equitable building. oct 14-6m.

WE LEND our own money on real estate in this city. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould building. dec1-tf

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. nov 11-1y

$50,000—IF YOU WANT A LOAN promptly on real estate, easy monthly plan, call on W. B. Smith, 16 N. Pryor street. jan 29—6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, are prepared to place loans on business property at 6 per cent; on residence property at 7 per cent. nov1 tf

7, 7½ AND 8 PER CENT loans made on improved Atlanta real estate, two to five years, interest payable semi-annually; no commissions charged borrower; no delay. Apply in person to the Scottish-American Mortgage Co., office with W. T. Crenshaw, No. 13 East Alabama street. jan 19—1m.

FOR FARM loans within 50 miles of Atlanta come to the Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, 37½ Whitehall street. nov 2—5m.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 to $50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank. jan-6—1m

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED of Daniel Herlihy, white, a native of Lexington, Ky. Age thirty years. When last heard of was in Atlanta, Ga. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his uncle, Timothy Dinneen, 207 South Broadway, Lexington, Ky. Southern and western papers please copy. feb5 15t tue thur fri sun

OPIUM SMOKING and morphine habits cured at home for $10. "No cure, no pay." Correspondence confidential. Acme Opium Cure Company, P. A. Stewart, Ph. G., secretary and manager, 207 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga. feb-6-7t

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Salesman in store; must be good at figures; salary small first; first-class references required. Address C. 16, care this office.

WANTED—Salesman for city trade on commission; none but those who are experienced need apply. Address C. 16, care Constitution.

WANTED—A strictly first-class bookkeeper, who is willing to assist in collecting. Address, with references, stating salary required, Box 137, City.

WANTED—Men of ability and good address for permanent and profitable positions; must make deposit; [illegible] start with. Call [illegible] T. A. Davis, manager, 403 Norcross building.

WANTED—Energetic young man to manage office in Atlanta; liberal salary and commission to right party; must furnish references and [illegible]. Address Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

A BUSINESS MAN with some capital can secure the exclusive right to sell a first-class specialty for the state of Georgia. Address M. B. Skinner, Kimball house.

SALESMEN OR AGENTS make money easy selling suits to order, $13.50; pants, $3; shirts, $1; mackintoshes, $5. Hunter Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. dec1-4m-sun-tu

WANTED—SALESMAN—Ability, not experience required. Live men make big money selling our $4 pants made to measure. Full particulars on receipt of [illegible] the makers of [illegible] any tailoring [illegible] Faultless Custom Pants Co., Chicago, Ill. feb 3-8t-sun tu th

SALESMEN—We want [illegible] eral salary and [illegible] proper applica[illegible] stores out of [illegible] stamp Lock Box [illegible] City. july 5-312t

WANTED—A first-class typewriter repairer one who can repair all makes of machines; prefer one [illegible] able to assist [illegible] sary and go out [illegible] swer with full particulars [illegible] of salary expected [illegible] loyal work [illegible] Lock Box 321, city.

WANTED—Oil salesmen or traveling men to carry our salad oil as a side line on commission. The A. R. Timmins Oil Company, Cleveland, O. feb 6—7t

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and removing blemishes in 150 page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street, N. Y. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. sep30-1y

WANTED — Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry [illegible] side line. Ma[illegible] Company, Cleveland, O.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Ladies to do writing at home; good wages; [illegible] for particulars. Cream City Toilet Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SITUATION by a German girl as chambermaid or nurse. Address German Girl, care Constitution. feb 10—1w

LOST.

LOST—1¼ carat diamond stud. Finder will be liberally rewarded at 6 N. Broad street. feb 7—7t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Delkin Co., 69 Whitehall street. jan 25-6m

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$1,000 purchase money notes bearing 8 per cent; good security; liberal discount. C. G., Constitution. feb 10-3t-sun-tu th

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A live man with $75 can control a good business which will pay him a big income. Address W., Constitution.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—15,000 peachtrees, best varieties; can make low price on 1,000 or more; [illegible] an orchard cheap. Address Lock Box 5, Marshallville, Ga. feb6-3t su tu th

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

LOVELY furnished front room on second floor; also single room, [illegible] and complete; elegant board. 135 Spring.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—In every state on salary and commission. Agents making $50 to $125 weekly. Eureka Chemical Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A few first-class building and loan agents, large territory and good commissions. [illegible] manager of agencies Rome Mutual Loan Association, 323 Broad street, Rome, Ga. feb 7—15t

AGENTS IN EVERY state on salary and commission. Agents making $50 to $125 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. jan 28-3m

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—Six-room house with kitchen, north side, convenient to business, good neighborhood, reasonable in price and a good tenant if well suited. Address J., 55 [illegible]

I WANT TO RENT a [illegible]-room residence; north side preferred. [illegible] tion. Address A. J. Haltiwanger. feb 10-1w

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 48 North Broad.

10-r. h., 61 Forest avenue $35 00
7-r. h., 274 Courtland [illegible]
8-r. h., 115 Courtland [illegible]
9-r. h., 231 Courtland [illegible]
8-r. h., 601 Washington [illegible]
The Albemarle, [illegible] modern; in good [illegible]
9-r. h., 199 Court[illegible]
13-r. h., 40 Auburn [illegible]
6-r. h., 98 North Forsyth [illegible]
6-r. h., 310 Luckie [illegible]
6-r. h., 155 Pulliam [illegible]
9-r. h., 30 Luckie [illegible]
10-r. h., 265 Ivy [illegible]

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free of charge.

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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

ATLANTA, GA., February 12, 1895.

The Policy of Annexation.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, in outlining a new and aggressive policy for the United States, says that the republican party would take in not only Hawaii, but would go through Asia itself for territory in which Americans could carry on their policy of development.

The contract to which Senator Platt would commit his party is not only wild and visionary, but unnecessary, in view of the fact that there are conquests nearer at home which should receive our first attention. Spanish possession of Cuba keeps on guard at our very gates the army of a country which is but a helpless vassal of Great Britain. As pointed out in the letters of Mr. P. J. Moran, Spanish tax levied on Cuba is a tax really levied on the United States, because of the exports of Cuba $57,000,000 of the $64,000,000 comes to the United States. Then by exactions of tariff laws and restrictions of shipping, those people who have to sell their products in the United States, are forced to take the money thus obtained and spend it in Spain.

This is the commercial phase of the question. Now comes the naval and military. Cuba commands the gulf, and the entrance to the north and south Atlantic ocean. An enemy operating from Havana could sweep the southern coast from Charleston down.

Here, then, is the territory which should belong to the United States, both for commercial and military reasons. The population is friendly, it is intelligent and capable of self-government. Why not turn the eye of acquisition in this direction and secure a prize worth all others in sight?

People, Parties and Presidents.

It is as certain as anything can be that the conditions which have heretofore influenced the withdrawal of gold from this country will not be altered in any way by the sale of bonds to European bankers.

At the very outset, the fact should be borne in mind that the gold which Mr. Cleveland is to draw from Europe is American coin. The stipulation is for 3,500,000 ounces of American gold coin. In other words, the gold that is to be paid for the new issue of bonds is gold that has already been drawn out of the treasury to satisfy the European demands for that metal. Instead of getting this gold again in the natural way—that is to say, by the sale of our surplus products abroad—Mr. Cleveland is compelling the people to go in debt to buy it. In other words, in addition to getting the lowest prices on record for the products of their labor, the people are compelled by Mr. Cleveland to go into debt for the purchase of this gold, paying a premium in the shape of interest amounting to nearly 4 per cent.

After this undemocratic transaction is completed, and the Rothschilds, the Seligmans, the Guttenheimers and the Heidelbachs have pocketed the immense profits that they will make out of the transaction, the "national honor" will be in just as bad a state as ever. The "national honor" involved in transactions intended to turn the prosperity of this country over to the tender mercies of the British by means of the single gold standard, is something that the people have a natural and a wholesome contempt for. Such "honor" is a mere catchword, a hollow mockery. The people are not concerned about the "national honor" involved in a situation that has destroyed their prosperity and crippled all business for the benefit of European Shylocks and their agents in this country.

Time and again during his present term of office Mr. Cleveland has demonstrated that he cares no more for the wishes and desires of the masses of the people of this country than he does for the condition of a herd of cattle on a Texas ranch. His sole end and aim is to subserve the interests of the moneyed class of the east, whose relations with the European Shylocks are those of partners and agents.

Are the Benedicts and their coparceners making money? Are the Wall street magnates satisfied? If so, d—n the people! If the bondholders and the money lenders of the east are satisfied with the situation, then the situation is all right. Mr. Cleveland has demonstrated time and again that his contempt for the men who represent the people is profound. He has no sort of tolerance for the views and opinions of the overwhelming majority of those whose votes elected him to his high office. His sole concern seems to be for the interests of the bondholders and the men who have accumulated millions at the expense of the people's prosperity. Never before in the history of the country have the stock jobbers, the usurers and the speculating bankers had such a feast of profits. Never before in the history of the country have the whole mass of our people been nearer to poverty and absolute distress.

Mr. Cleveland's attitude has long since ceased to be a matter of party concern. The democratic party could not possibly be in a worse condition than that in which it has been placed by reason of Mr. Cleveland's indifference to the rights of the people. The principles of the party remain untainted, but if the organization survives this blow, it will deserve to take its place among the essences that have a claim on immortality.

If the people paused to consider, they would understand that the democratic party itself has had no hand in the betrayal of the people's interests—that it has had neither part nor parcel in the policy that has turned the people's government over to the stock jobbers, the Wall street wreckers and the speculating bankers. But the people are not in the habit of taking political details into consideration. When they feel that they have been wronged they strike down whatever stands in their way. They stand for principles rather than for parties and woe to the false leaders and traitors that stand in their way!

Give the Republicans a Chance.

Having brought the democratic party to grief and caused its victory of 1892 to take the shape of the most crushing defeat in its history, Mr. Cleveland now has an opportunity to demoralize the republican organization and throw it into a state of hopeless confusion by calling an extra session.

If the president thinks he is under any sort of obligation to the party that he has made the stepping stone to power—if he is capable of feeling the slightest emotion of gratitude to the organization that has practically destroyed its own usefulness by heaping honors upon his head—he has now an opportunity of discharging the obligation and of showing his gratitude by inviting the republicans into the trap of an extra session.

Such a move as this would take high rank as a piece of political strategy, and it would have a positive excuse in the deplorable condition to which Mr. Cleveland has brought the finances of the country by repudiating the democratic platform and managing the people's treasury in the interest of the money sharks and the speculating bankers.

The democratic congress having failed, by reason of original and native imbecility mingled with a goodly portion of patronage lust, to relieve the people, Mr. Cleveland owes it to the country to give the republicans an opportunity to try their practiced hands on the situation.

We have had for several months the spectacle of John Sherman in the senate holding his head sidewise and gazing with owl-like wisdom at the ceiling, as much as to say that if his party had an opportunity it would make short work of the trouble. We have also had in the house the companion spectacle of Mr. Tom Reed swaggering up and down the aisles and through the corridors, smiling like a pink moon flower, and chuckling to himself over the democratic dilemma. The situation is so grave and the prospect so gloomy that Mr. Cleveland cannot do better than to turn it over to the republicans.

We think if Sherman, Reed & Co. had their sweet way about it, there would be no extra session. The real republican programme is already in full operation. The money power is robbing the people right and left and the bondholders are making millions out of new bond issues. All the mendacity and rascality of John Sherman and all the audacity of Tom Reed could not invent a situation more to the minds of the republican leaders than that which Mr. Cleveland has put in operation. Moreover, the republican party escapes all responsibility for it, and everything goes swimmingly. If Sherman, Reed & Co. had their way there would be no extra session.

But does Mr. Cleveland propose to give them their way? Does he propose to come to their relief by continuing to make a supposed democratic administration responsible for the continuous issue of bonds? Inasmuch as the people have elected a republican congress in place of an inefficient and unpatriotic democratic body, does Mr. Cleveland propose to postpone all legislative relief until next December?

The Constitution trusts not. It trusts that Mr. Cleveland will set the trap of the extra session so as to catch the republican buzzard which is now loping around pretending to be anxious to display its statesmanship. An extra session will demonstrate, among other things, that not all of the republicans elected last fall are in the employ of the money power, and Mr. Tom Reed will have the pleasure of beholding as beautiful and as unwieldly a split in his party as that which the democrats have had on exhibition in the present congress.

By all means let Mr. Cleveland give the republicans a chance to display their patriotism and their legislative wisdom.

A Remarkable Resolution.

That was a remarkable resolution introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Hill, of New York. It declares, in substance, that the true policy of the government requires the establishment of "a safe system of bimetallism," and, instead of stopping with this most creditable announcement, the resolution proceeds to declare, "but if our efforts to establish or maintain such bimetallism shall not be wholly successful," etc., "then it is hereby declared that bonds of the United States now or hereafter issued, which by their terms are payable in coin, shall be paid in standard gold dollars," etc.

In other words, Senator Hill admits that the honest policy, and that to which the government is committed, is the establishment of bimetallism—the free coinage of both gold and silver—and yet in the same resolution he offers a premium to the gold sharks of the world to attack and discredit the very system and policy to which he declares our government to be committed, by offering a special inducement of gold payments for coin bonds in the event that the gold sharks succeed in defeating the will of the people of the United States. In other words, the world would be officially invited to make a raid on the United States.

The first paragraph of Senator Hill's resolution is the declaration of a statesman—the last is the abject surrender of a coward.

We really believe that Senator Hill allows himself to be done a great injustice in his own resolution, for he possesses many characteristics of a statesman, and but few of a coward.

The B'nai Brith.

The grand lodge of the order of B'nai Brith for this district will meet in this city today.

The Constitution takes this occasion to welcome this representative Hebrew organization into the city, and assures its members that they have the good will of every citizen of Atlanta. The gentlemen composing the membership of the B'nai Brith are the brightest of a quick and progressive race.

There is no class of the people of Atlanta who stand higher than her Hebrew citizens. They are always found in every work of progress, charity or education that is instituted in this city. There is not an institution existing here that is not marked with their genius.

The B'nai Brith, as might be expected from its membership, is one of the most successful benevolent orders in the world. The Hebrew Orphan's home, in this city, is a proof of that fact. Its sessions here cannot fail in interest, and will be pleasantly remembered by all concerned.

The Parity Business.

What about this parity business since the president himself in a private contract with his friends, puts gold at over 20 per cent premium? If gold is not at a premium already by his stupid pursuit of a policy outlined by men whose only purpose is to rob the treasury of its gold, why does he agree to pay 3 per cent interest on gold bonds and 3¾ per cent on coin bonds? The excuse heretofore given why it was necessary to keep up the gold reserve was to keep gold from going to a premium. Of course, it is all nonsense to make such a claim. But the president has answered that excuse by offering a premium himself. Why not now recognize the fact that gold has gone to a premium and quit baiting the trap with bonds for his friends. In less than thirty days these cormorants will want more—and they will get them.

A Foolish Girl.

Miss Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, has permitted the announcement to be made that she is to become the wife of Count Castellane, a young Frenchman, who sports a pedigree and can lead the german.

Jay Gould was a plain American farmer boy. He had the faculty of trading, not always honestly exercised, if stories told of him be true. He wrecked railroad properties, crushed the life out of his laborers, and by hard exactions and overreaching grew extremely rich. Even in death he did not relax his hold upon his ill-gotten millions, but left it all to his children.

Now a French count comes along; a sexless sort of creature, sporting a title and an eyeglass. He would despise Miss Gould if she were poor or even moderately rich. But as she has many millions he is willing to take her as the necessary incubus to their possession. Instead of favoring the suit of some manly young American, Miss Gould dishonors her sex by selling herself to a cad with a title.

Other victims have gone before her. Miss Huntington paid $300,000 in order to get Prince Hatzfeld. Mackay's daughter has had her experience with the worthless Prince Collona. It seems that as quick as an American girl gets a million she feels it to be her duty to place herself at auction among the titled roues and libertines of Europe.

These marriages call for an increased income tax upon large estates. A country has a right to protect itself against those who would despoil it of its wealth, and the democratic doctrine of a graduated income tax seems to be in order.

The Yellow Fever Congress.

The New Orleans States in objecting to the necessity of a yellow fever congress, as recently proposed by The Constitution, furnishes the very strongest argument why it should be held. Says The States:

> The quarantine system of New Orleans, the product of the brain of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Dr. Joseph Holt, is the finest in the world, and for fifteen years has demonstrated its worth by standing as a bulwark between this city and invasions of yellow fever, cholera and other death-dealing diseases.
>
> There is no necessity whatever for such a congress of physicians as Mr. P. J. Moran suggests, but on the contrary, if our southern ports desire immunity from the visitations of yellow fever all they have to do is to adopt and put in operation the Holt quarantine system. After this has been done they will be as secure against epidemics of yellow fever as New Orleans is today.

Every word that The States says about Dr. Holt is true, and certainly the people of New Orleans, who, in times past, have suffered so much from the ravages of yellow fever owe him a debt of gratitude which they can never repay.

The Constitution's suggestion, however, was made in view of the fact that there are other cities which have not produced a Dr. Holt, and which would be benefited by having his views fully presented to them. The very fact that there is such a story to tell as can be told by Dr. Holt would be worthy the attendance of every physician in the gulf ports to hear it. It is only by meeting together and exchanging ideas that men can gain information. Physicians especially are jealous of preserving their ethical reputation. It is doubtful if, in view of the ethical propriety, Dr. Holt would give the editor of The States an expert interview on the management of yellow fever, yet he would gladly appear before a congress of his professional brothers and tell them freely of every experiment he ever made.

Let the congress be held, and let the physicians of the country have the benefit of Dr. Holt's experience.

John Sherman is so proud of the situation that he affects the buzzard lope in the senate. It is a gait that fits his nature.

Poor Henry Watterson! His fall is worse than that of Mr. Carlisle. Carlisle had the excuse of office holding. Henry Watterson had no excuse whatever except that he was overpowered by the "business office."

If Mr. Cleveland should conclude to call an extra session of congress, Tom Reed would do well to lay his little presidential boom away.

John Sherman thinks he is too old to be a rascal for revenue only.

When the eastern democrats in the present congress go home what party do they propose to join? We advise them to desert all parties and come out as plain tories.

Another bond nut for the people to crack.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Cleveland cares nothing for the people or for his party. But regrets do not alter facts.

The Britishers are shy of coin bonds, and well they may be. None of them will ever be paid in gold at the present purchasing power of that metal.

Wall street will be allowed to look on at the sale of bonds to the British.

THE MESSAGE IN GEORGIA.

Sylvania Telephone: On a number of occasions President Cleveland has said he was no enemy to silver; that his views on the financial question would soon be better understood and would then be endorsed by the people; and we had hoped, thinking that perhaps he saw through the present gloom a brighter day and was following the way that led quickest to it; we had hoped that he would make some announcement to congress which would show him to have been misjudged in the past, and, with the whole of his plans for the betterment of the people revealed, the country would then endorse all that he had said and done and gladly follow him to the conclusion of his plans. We waited patiently; the Carlisle plan gave us greater hope; but now, when in the last message that he will ever write to a democratic congress, he declares himself unalterably opposed to every kind of money but gold, by calling for a half billion dollar bond issue payable in that metal alone, we are convinced that he was never the friend of silver and that the people's money will receive no favor at his hands. His theory is that gold is the only money, all else being token money and only valuable when it is redeemable in gold. He stands upon the side of the national banks and the bondholders, and congress, though it has not done what it could, will, in this great emergency, stand upon the side of the people and will refuse to saddle the single standard upon the country.

Morganton News: We know it is not respectful or right to speak unkindly of the chief magistrate of this great republic, but the times are so outrageously out of joint that we cannot help giving expression to our sentiments. Mr. Cleveland was once among the popular presidents of this country. In this respect he stood with Washington, Lincoln and Jackson. His supposed patriotism and devotion to the interests of the country warmed the hearts of the people toward him, and had he shown the same zeal in these affairs as manifested in his first administration, today he would have been idolized. As it is he is the most hated man in the United States, and he seems to be aware of it, having doubled the guard around the white house and his own person. A cruel hand he has placed upon the throats of the people, and with every pulsation he gives a tighter squeeze. He should be classed with Nero fiddling over the ruins of Rome. Cleveland has done a big job in ruining the democratic party, and, Herculean task as it may be, if he keeps on he will destroy the material prosperity of the country.

THE EXPOSITION.

Athens Banner: At this season of the year when there is practically a standstill in both commercial and industrial pursuits, there is nothing that could be accomplished by the citizens of Clarke county that would remunerate them for their time and labor, and at the same time benefit the whole community, than the outlining and development of plans looking forward towards contributing to Clarke county's exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition that will be held in Atlanta this fall. The citizens of this county can by devoting the proper attention to and interest in the work have one of the prettiest, most interesting and most varied in nature of the thousands of exhibits that will be at the fair. Those who attended the world's fair at Chicago remember how attractive and interesting some small exhibits were. The manufacturing industries of Clarke county should begin preparations for the manufacturing of special exhibits at the exposition, the farmers, dairymen, nurserymen and all other citizens engaged in agricultural or industrial pursuits should begin at once to formulate and arrange for the displaying of an exhibit to show their skill and success in their respective pursuits.

Darien Gazette: The Atlanta exposition will be the biggest thing the south has seen in 100 years. The Gazette still insists upon it that McIntosh county should have a fine exhibit.

TALK ABOUT CONGRESS.

Augusta Chronicle: When our statesmen begin to legislate for the nation and congressmen cease to be the claim agents of the immediate districts which they represent, a new era will dawn for this republic. When northern newspapers and politicians stop prating about "confederate brigadiers" or the "south in the saddle;" when southern congressmen realize there is a higher duty before them than to secure a federal appropriation for a public building, or to get some political Warwick appointed postmaster; when the northern congressmen will vote as promptly for a just southern claim as for a federal pension; when measures are considered by congressmen from every section in the light of their effect upon the whole country, and not simply as to their popularity among their immediate constituents, then the glory of this government will be secure, and the fame and prosperity of this nation will wax greater and greater.

Meriwether Vindicator: The silver men in congress have been ridiculed but they seem to be growing stronger. It is conceded that both branches of congress are of that way of thinking and nothing but endless delay in long-winded speeches or a presidential veto can prevent the silverites from sweeping the decks.

Griffin News: Congress has not yet got down to the gold bond issue and the Springer bill was defeated Thursday as expected. All the Georgians voted against it except Turner.

Oglethorpe Echo: That there will be no financial legislation on the line of the expressed wishes of the people of the south by the present congress is almost a foregone conclusion.

Albany Herald: Congress should assemble in April and do something—just to fool the people. It certainly would be funny.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Of Summer.

Let us sing of summer fine and suns that
bake and broil!
When the plowman reareth, sweareth as
the plowshare turns the soil!
Let us sing of summertime when clouds
in thunder roll;
Mayhap the song will warm us, and we'll
save a little coal!

Let us sing of summer time—thermometers
sky-high!
With ice cream signs on all the pines and
ice carts rumbling by!
Imagine that you're melting—that there's
glory in your soul,
Mayhap you will perspire, and—economize
on coal!

Let us sing of summertime—of daisies
in the dells,
And watermelons cooling in the shaded
country wells!
Just let us ask our neighbors: "Is it hot
enough for you?"
And if coal keeps going higher we may
save a ton or two!

The newspapers of the north are giving our exposition wide advertisement. There will be a great fraternal shaking of hands when the gates are open.

A Poet Cornered.

"I am in despair!" cried the poet.

"What's the trouble?"

"Got to write a summer poem for a magazine in freezing weather, with coal $6 a ton, and not a spark of poetic fire!"

The Georgian who owns a mill pond in this weather is fortunate. He can charge 25 cents an hour for skating privileges and just lay back and get rich.

Three Cheers and a Tiger!

Some day to summer we will pass,
And so, thank heaven for snow!
While every Georgia band of brass
Shall help the blizzard blow!

The Albany Herald is encouraging the raising of hay in southwest Georgia. Now let Editor McIntosh get ready to take horses on subscription.

"Here's Hoping!"

The Colonel—I fear that the country's in the jug, major.

The Major—You're right, colonel; what are you drinking?

The editor of The Hamilton Journal has discovered a curiosity in the shape of a mule that went through the war and brayed at the surrender. It was doubtless the substitute of one of our many living generals.

In the Blizzard.

Afar the signal service men
Hoist every storm-flag higher;
The poet in his shivering den
Pokes the poetic fire.

An exchange says that "Congress is in the soup." That is why the country is going hungry.

A Snow Song.

Oh, the snow—the slippery snow!
Down on the pavement the dignified go!
Dancing!
Prancing,
Slipping along—
Beautiful snow—you are doing us wrong.

Oh, the snow—the slippery snow!
Over the water pipes fluttering slow;
Freezing,
Wheezing,
Whirling away—
Beautiful snow—and the plumbers to pay!

Georgia is going to have the New England cotton mills if she has to sail in and build them herself.

IN GEORGIA SANCTUMS.

The editor of The Morganton News was peculiarly affected by the recent snowstorm. We quote from an editorial:

"Last Sunday morning as we peeped out of the window from under the cover, we would have given the amount of Mr. Cleveland's next bond issue, one hundred millions of dollars, to have been a poet for five minutes. 'The beautiful snow' had thrown its white mantle over the earth and hung in lace-like fringes from the trees and every surrounding object. It made us think that the angels, during the night, in glad and frolicsome humor, had thrown the down from their shining wings, over tree, shrub and bush, and we came near busting with suppressed poetic emotions. And would have possibly done so, but for the following inspiration which came in time to save us from this awful catastrophe:

"'Man is like the beautiful snow,
He breathes awhile and goes below;
Where he melts like the beautiful snow,
Except more longer, and more slow.'"

The Rome Argus does not sepak favorably of the boarding house where the editor writes poetry. Witness the following:

"In the room above me at the boarding
house, a fellow-boarder lay and snored,
Snored with a voice of thunder, or like a
saw mill working on a gourd.
Failing to sleep, I stuffed a pillow and a
blanket in each ear,
And rolled myself up in the bed, but still
I could but hear.

"The house began to shake, the roof fell
in, I think,
And truly I believed the block would sure-
ly sink;
The bed fell down and though he was fair-
ly floored,
Undaunted, still the earnest boarder
snored."

The editor of The Swainsboro Pine Forest is doing some vigorous writing on national affairs. The editorial page of The Pine Forest was never brighter.

The editor of The Thomasville Times sings merrily this cold weather:

"The clerk of the weather,
And the artist, Jack Frost,
Have conspired together
And over us tossed
A cold freezing mantle
From the frigid northwest
And a bitter wind blows
Through whiskers and vest."

The Cave Spring Herald sums up the situation as follows:

"Congress is perplexed, Cleveland is vexed, the gold men stick to their text, the silver men are blue, the populists, too, the democrats are true and the nigger's—on the woodpile."

The Cedartown Standard wants the politician sidetracked and the country to rise and sit upon him, as one man, in order that the year 1895 may be devoted more exclusively to business pursuits.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Dalton Citizen: Mr. Patrick, who has the management of the Southern Immigration and Industrial bureau at Washington, D. C., will start south with a dozen cotton mill men in a special train about the 15th of February. He told Colonel Jones and Mr. Babcock he would come to Dalton with them. The business league will look after them and give them a royal welcome.

Dalton Citizen: James Hamilton Lewis, who was nominated for United States senator from the state of Washington a few days ago, is a Georgian, having been born in Augusta. Georgia has furnished other states with some mighty good citizens.

Dalton Citizen: Bill Glenn and Tinny Rucker had quite a spat the other day in the Atlanta detective trial. Tinny is tackling a powder magazine when he fools with the genial colonel.

Darien Gazette: Hon. Patrick Walsh will soon retire from the United States senate and resume his work on The Chronicle. Every newspaper man in Georgia will welcome him back into editorial harness.

A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW

With a Man Whose Views Will Be Read with Considerable Interest.

New York, February 9.—(Special Correspondence.)—The people of this country have but little idea of the power, and aims of the men who from this place are controlling the politics of the United States. The power of money, concentrated and managed with brains, is very great, but never was it as daring and ugly as it is today. Your correspondent met at a social gathering a few days ago, one of the men who had just returned from Washington, where he had been to consult about the pending bond issue. He was full of his mission and praise for President Cleveland.

"I think," said he, "Mr. Cleveland is the greatest president we have ever had at the head of this government. We never had a man so fearless of politicians or the people as he is, and the good part of it is, that while he is so fearless of them the politicians are all afraid of him."

"That is true, but is it not also true that he has about ruined his party?"

"Certainly he has, but it is better for the country that he has. The democratic party has served its purpose. All that clap-trap that Jefferson invoked one hundred years ago about equality, and about the masses and classes, is the veriest nonsense now. Sensible men know there is not one word of truth in it, and people here are getting tired of it. What this country needs now is a stronger government, and more protection to the rights of property. This everlasting twaddle about equal rights has played out and rich people get so disgusted with it that they go to Europe where they never hear such stuff, except from socialists and anarchists."

The Bismarck of America.

"Why don't they remain there?" your correspondent asked.

"Well, they prefer to come back, and I guess there is no law to prevent it. A man with money can live where it suits his fancy, can't he? But I tell you it is getting better here. Mr. Cleveland is a man of iron nerve. He is the Bismarck of America and if I had my way he would be emperor. He virtually now has assumed full control to protect the public honor. The senate and house have cowardly shrunk from their duty and Cleveland is equal to the emergency. He is not haunted by any fear of his constituents; he takes hold like a lion and when they don't do what he wants them to do he does it anyhow, and they dare not interfere with him. Where is there a president in the past that ever had the courage to do that?

"But does not his course very much depress the country?"

"That is all nonsense. That is the same twaddle we have on the other side from the socialists—men who have nothing, or having a little, think they have some strength or some right to shape the policy of the government. We have let these ideas run wild in this country until it is about time to call a halt."

"But would there not be danger of revolution, if this was done?"

"There is more nonsense, my friend. The hand that signed the contract for bonds over the heads of the would-be leaders in congress, can write an order that would call out the army that would soon scatter any such revolution. I look for some such kicking, but when it comes it will be just what we want; and from that day on this will be a stronger government, and one where the demagogue will have little power."

"Then I understand you favor a monarchial government?"

Cleveland Has a Coat of Arms.

"Not exactly that, but I favor a stronger government than we now have and more aristocratic. The foolish prejudice in this country against aristocracy all follows from the teaching of that old socialist, Jefferson. We have as good blood in this country as there is in Europe. The Cleveland family has a coat of arms, and he is very proud of it. It is true it was never much use to him until he got rich. That is one good feature about aristocracy. Whenever you haven't the money to maintain your rank you hibernate like a bear or an alligator. Sometimes it passes one or two generations and then the family get wealthy again, and they have the right to choose all the good deeds of their ancestors, and ignore all the bad ones in making up their records."

The East Wants a Monarchy.

"Are there many people in New York who hold these views?" we asked.

"There are. Many of the rich people think as I do all over the east. They are the men, too, that put the money up to elect Cleveland and to nominate him, and we will have a hand in electing his successor and he will be on Cleveland's line, and you need have no doubt of it. Then let the 'galoots' kick if they dare, and we will make this government what we want in short order, and cease to be bothered by this annual disturbance of blockheads called congress, sent here as the representatives of the people. What nonsense! Even common people are getting tired of that."

"Then you believe that a majority of the rich men in the east believe in a monarchial or aristocratic government for this country?"

"I do. Pray tell me what country is there in the world today that is not governed by the aristocratic class. All over the world they lead in society, business, religion, and especially governmental matters. In this country we have been trying to reverse this general rule under the teachings of that old demagogue, Jefferson. Our eastern people always had more confidence in Hamilton, but our ancestors were overrun by a flood of one-gallows fellows, and Jefferson's ideas prevailed. We are going to make Hamilton our model in the future, and look out for a strong government, where the man that pays the taxes will furnish the laws. We are for free trade and a gold basis."

A WOMAN'S QUESTIONS.

She Wants Light on the Currency Problem.

The Chicago Herald has received the following letter from a citizen whose wife is studying the currency problem:

"Editor of The Herald—Ever since women began to come to the front in politics, organize suffrage clubs and make public speeches, Mrs. Watson has made me extremely uncomfortable by asking all sorts of questions about the tariff and about civil service reform and about the money question and about a hundred other things that I know all about, but hardly feel capable of making clear to the understanding of woman. In this crisis it occurs to me to shift some of the burden and restore tranquillity to the household by repeating some of these questions to The Herald. If The Herald fails to answer she will conclude they are unanswerable and let the matter rest unsolved. The great source of trouble now is the position of Mr. Carlisle with his currency bill. Mrs. Watson wants to know whether the making of money is a function of government or whether it should be left to individual and corporate enterprise to furnish the circulation medium that measures exchanges and liquidates debts?

"She wants to know if the making of money should be left to private enterprise why Mr. Carlisle provides in his bill for any governmental interference?

"She wants to know if the making of money is a function of government, why government does not attend to its business and not delegate its powers to a class of individuals or corporations?

"She wants to know if money should be made of a commodity of high relative value like gold, and if so, why government does not stop when the gold is coined instead of issuing a volume of paper promises to pay equal to eight times the number of gold dollars?

"She wants to know what elasticity of the currency is and how money can be made to circulate freely when there is a panic abroad in the land, every productive industry paralyzed, every bank hoarding its money and every man who has a dollar refusing to part with it until driven to it by dire necessity?

"She wants to know if the quantity of gold in the world is sufficient to do the business of the world. If not, and it must be supplemented by a system of paper, based on our faith that there is some gold somewhere, in which the paper will be redeemed when we want it, which is the best foundation for our faith, confidence in individual and corporate banks, or confidence in a government that represents the honesty, the integrity and ability to pay of the whole people?

"She wants to know if paper money must not, of necessity, be a credit money, depending for its criculation upon the faith of the people in its ultimate redemption?

"If it is a credit money, is not the credit of the government (the whole people) stronger and better than the credit of individual or corporate banks?

"She wants to know if Mr. Carlisle thinks there is money enough in the country?

"If that is his idea, why does he not provide for inflation by the cheaper route of free coinage of silver instead of authorizing a lot of banks to issue a quantity of promises to pay gold that they have not, and may never be able to obtain?

"She wants to know, if there is any way to stop people doing business on credit, and with a credit money?

"If there is no way, she wants to know why Mr. Carlisle and the other great statesmen don't stop fooling with the money question and find out what it is that makes panics, shakes credits and brings hard times and give us a remedy."

"It Ought to Do Much."

From The New York Recorder.

Editor Clark Howell's sketch of the preparations for the Cotton States and International exposition, to be held in Atlanta next fall, in the current Review of Reviews, gives a sanguine account of its prospects.

Commercially, this southern fair is expected and ought to do much to enlarge the trade between the United States and all the American countries to the south of it. At present, while this country buys over one-third of all the products of its southern neighbors, they in return buy less than one-sixth of their imports from our people. England sells them nearly twice as much, and France about one-fifth more, while we buy from them as much as England and France put together.

South America has certainly many points at which her people can be approached and drawn into closer relations with this country. The United States is their best customer. It is a republic, and it is as natural that republics should feel a bond of sympathy in the new world as that monarchies should lean toward one another in the old world. The Monroe doctrine not only lives, but becomes a more practical and less theoretical axiom of international politics with every year that passes. And, on top of it all, the Nicaragua canal, under American control, is coming with the new century.

As a step in the development of our "manifest destiny," an historic phrase that once was much ridiculed, but which is sure of being resurrected and fully realized, we wish Atlanta's coming exposition all the success that Editor Howell anticipates for it.

New England's Capital in Georgia Mills.

Editor Constitution—Of late we have had a good deal of talk of New England mills coming south—of northern or eastern capital that is seeking investment being willing to go into southern cotton mills. Suppose this is true—it doubtless is true—for several years past a good deal of it has come this way. But how much of it has come to Georgia, and how much is likely to come? For a number of years Georgia led every southern state, not only in the number of spindles, but also in the percentage of her annual increase of spindles. For some years past, I think this has not been the case. South Carolina, North Carolina, and possibly in another year Alabama may outstrip us. There surely must be some cause for this. If we do not put Georgia on an equality in every way that a manufacturer will look at us with our neighbors we will get "the go by," and our neighbors get "the plum." Before we send too many committees of invitation and inquiry, would it not be a good idea to sweep up and clean up—get our wares in good company order—"put the latch string outside"—and then write these guests (friends out of whom we expect to make so much) "to come and bring their knitting with them."

GEORGIA.

QUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

There is an old lady in Harris county who lives eight miles from her place of worship and she has no way of getting to her church except to walk, and yet she was promptly found occupying her pew in church at each monthly meeting for sixteen times in regular succession. This sister is almost sixty years of age.

Mr. R. H. Brooks, of Early county, has a mule twenty years old, to which he has become so much indebted by past long years of active and faithful service, that he will not allow it to work, save a little plowing and driving by himself.

Old Vick, a mule belonging to Mr. T. C. Boles, of Harris county, is thirty-eight years old. She was broken to harness one year before the war, about thirty-five years ago. Though in her dotage, she took fright the other day and ran away with her master.

Times When the Sun Failed.

The ancient historians mention several instances of the sun "going out" or failing to shine and give forth its usual amount of heat and light for periods of time varying in length from three hours to several months. According to Plutarch the year 44 B. C. was one in which the sun was "weak and pale" for a period approximating eleven months.

The Portuguese historians record "several months of diminished sunlight" in the year 934 A. D., and, according to Humboldt, this uncanny period ended with "strange and startling sky phenomena, such as loud atmospheric explosions, rifts in the vaulted canopy of the blue above, and in divers other rare and unaccountable freaks." In the year 1091, on September 29th (see Humboldt's "Cosmos"), the sun turned suddenly black and remained so for three hours, and did not regain its normal condition for several days. According to the noted Helmuth's "Solar Energy," the days of seeming inactivity on the part of the sun (the days following the sudden blackening of the great orb) were not for a peculiar greenish tinge, and are marked in old Spanish, French and Italian records as "the days of the green sun." February, 1106, A. D., is noted in the annals of marvelous phenomena as a month in which there were several days that "the sun appeared dead and black, like a great circular cinder floating in the sky."

"On the last day of February, 1206," says Cortvza, an old Spanish writer on astronomy, astrology and kindred subjects, "the sun appeared to go sudddenly out, causing a darkness over the country for about six hours." In 1241 the European countries experienced another siege of supernatural darkness which the superstitious writers of that time attributed to God's displeasure over the result of the great battle of Leigniz.

Exercising Her Suffrage.

She walked haughtily yet flutteringly into the voting place to cast her first ballot.

"I want to vote," she said to one of the judges.

"Very well, you will find the tickets right there. How old are you?"

"None of your business," she retorted.

"I beg your pardon, madam, but it is."

"Do you have to know?"

"Yes, madam."

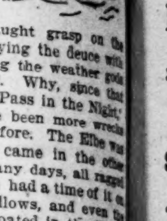
"Do I have to vote?"

"No, madam."

"Then good morning," and she flounced out.—Detroit Free Press.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

"There's something strange in all th business," remarked a young man of At lanta yesterday with reference to the los ship, La Gascogne.



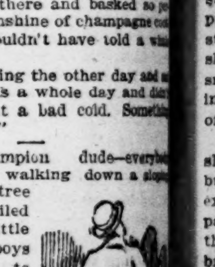
"Do you know I have been thinking it all over and I have about come to the conclusion that those two books, 'Trilby,' and 'The Ships That Pass in the Night,' havecaught grasp on the elements, and after playing the deuce wit nations are now running the weather god and the sea gods mad. Why, since tha book, 'The Ships That Pass in the Night,' was written there have been more wreck on the sea than ever before. The Elbe wa wrecked, the Teutonic came in the othe day after a delay of many days, all ragge and worn; La Gascogne had a time of it o the wild and stormy billows, and even th steamboats that once floated in the Savan nah river and were called Augusta's prid have gone to parts unknown, and there i now a great effort in that city to get up new company. I believe the literature o the world is drifting in the wrong dire tion.

"'Trilby' stormed the earth from cent to circumference and 'Ships That Pass the Night' is playing sad havoc with o marine interests."

"No, siree, we don't ever catch any f on the Savannah river now above Augusta said a well-known citizen of Lincoln cou ty yesterday. "Th dam across the riv in Augusta has robbe the river of all t fish it used to yiel up to the people o the upper counties an and I am in favor o something being don to put an end to suc monopolies. It's an ol story and much has 'een said in the Geo gia legislature and elsewhere as to ho tne remedy can be reached. There hav been many bills drawn up and put befo The legislature to remedy the situatio but nothing has ever been done yet that h had any effect. The state legislature laugh at every bill that is put in looking to correction of the evils that exist. At th last session one of the members introdu a bill requiring the Augusta Canal Co pany, which is responsible for the dammin of the river at that city, to build fish la ders. He took the floor to defend his b and was arguing how a fish can climb ldder, if the ladder is built right, and pu ting forth the best reasons he could g at for the passage of his bill to break t dam at Augusta when a south Georgia me ber of the legislature arose and asked all seriousness if the gentleman from Li coln would call such a measure a 'd—n bi if so, he moved to refer the bill to t committee on profanity and Sunday scho

"Of course, this killed the measure. B I want to tell you something ought to done in this matter. Several years ago t legislature sent a committee to Augusta look into the matter, and to learn if th fish ladders there were such as a fish co climb. Well, they got to Augusta a were treated so gloriously by those convi ial fellows down there and basked so pe petually in the sunshine of champagne co tails that they couldn't have told a wha from a tadpole.

"I went out fishing the other day and on the river banks a whole day and didn catch a thing but a bad cold. Somethin ought to be done."



Atlanta's champion dude—everybod knows who—was walking down a slop hillside of Peachtree when he was hailed by a lot of little saucy school boys standing there to catch victims in their game of snowballing.

"Oh, here's our chance, boys; catch on to de style," screamed one, and they all ran forward to greet the dandy. They were armed t the teeth with snowballs and as they a proached the gentleman whose stride w easy, springy and graceful, they scream in a chorus:

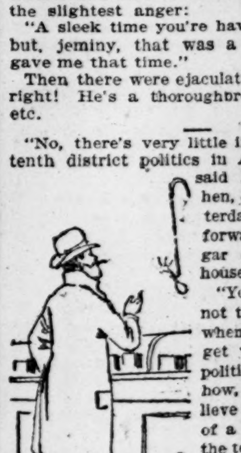
"Will you take it on the ear or in th face?"

"Howdy-do, little bohoys?" said the la dah in quite the Mikado style.

With this there was a volley of sno balls. The heavy swell fell sprawling. H picked himself up deliberately, knocked th snowflakes off his neck, turned around a winked at the boys with surprising go humor and said in accents undisturbed b the slightest anger:

"A sleek time you're having today, bo but, jeminy, that was a cold snap y gave me that time."

Then there were ejaculations of "He's a right! He's a thoroughbred, let 'im g etc.



"No, there's very little interest take tenth district politics in Augusta no said Mr. Henry C hen, of that city, y terday, as he lea forward to light a gar at the Kimba house cigar counte

"You see, this not the time of y when business get warmed up politics much, a how, and they b lieve that the electi of a congressman the tenth ought to postponed until the weather g warmer and busin of the winter sea has subsided.

"We have too many elections, anyho There is no use rushing into a special ele tion for congressman in that district yet awhile."

It will soon be Major John L. Clem. T official information of his having passed necessary examination has been recei from the secretary of war, and it mea that as soon as there is a vacancy the pre ent popular assistant quarter master ge eral with the rank of captain, will be major. The vacancy will come the May. Major Clem is one of most popular officers of the army been stationed here, and everybody w knows him will congratulate him upon th promotion which is to come to him, an which is certainly deserved.

Traveling Auditor Scott, of the Souther railway, who was on the train Sunday fro Columbia, S. C., to Charlotte, says th was aboard the train a young man w had been in Florida for some time, w had three sisters aboard the lost ve La Gascogne. He says the young man wa nearly crazed with anxiety and distr and that he had determined to stay n longer in Florida, but to go back to Ne York at once.

It will be a pleasing relief, indeed, him to find almost the very hour that h arrives in New York that his three siste were saved.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Callaway, of this city, says he cannot agree with Colo nel Ingersoll that there is no hereafter. "Now, I look upon life this way," said th colonel yesterday, with a philosophical a about him not usually seen, "I agree that that life is a path between two great eter nities. But I prefer to think that when I die I won't just lie down in the path and never be heard of again. I prefer to be lieve that I will go to either one of th other of those eternities aforesaid. No then, gentlemen, you have the whole sit uation in a nutshell."

SNOW AND SLEIGHS

The Weather Man Climaxed His Recent Performances with a Snow.

EVERYTHING COVERED IN WHITE

Sleigh Bells and Storm Boots on the Streets.

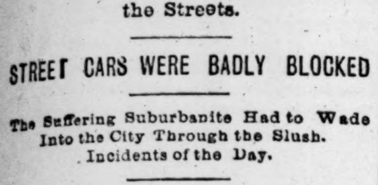
STREET CARS WERE BADLY BLOCKED

The Suffering Suburbanite Had to Wade Into the City Through the Slush. Incidents of the Day.

The festival of winter had a beautiful and poetic climax yesterday. At least, it is hoped that it was the climax.

The last number on the weather programme was the prettiest, and pleasures and inconveniences were about equally divided.

People who gazed out upon a gloomy, sad-looking world Sunday night looked out upon a different scene yesterday morning.



MR. THOD HAMMOND SCORNED THE STREET CARS.

Nature's industrious fingers had deposited a pretty white covering upon the face of everything exposed and the scene was one of beauty.

A crisp, nippish atmosphere was stirring and the tonic that snow always imparts to the air was abroad.

Suburbanites were dismayed to find that to get to their work they would have to trudge into the city through the snow. Many a weary, panting, pilgrim might have been seen making his way cityward yesterday morning, with large cakes of snow sticking to his boots.

The cars were running on but few lines, and many were the unfortunates who had to tramp for several miles through "the beautiful." The hacks were not half plentiful enough to supply the great demand. The hackmen had a prosperous day from early morn until late at night, and it was one of the few times that blessings were heaped upon the head of hackmen and afflicted people felt grateful for their existence.

Before the forenoon was old many pretty sleighs, dashing cutters and roughly improvised sleds were hauled out and the streets were made merry with the jingle of sleigh bells. The rattle of the bells and the smooth slurring sound of the sleigh swishing through the snow preceded the approach of many a merry sleighing party.

Every one so fortunate as to have a sleigh brought it out and put aside other business to enjoy the opportunity for an exhilarating dash. Those not so fortunate patronized the livery men until everything that could possibly be called a sleigh was brought into service. The blacksmiths had a good run of custom, fitting runners to carts and buggies. Many ordinary wagons were made into sleighs by the addition of wooden slabs to the sides, the wheels being removed.

In the joy and novelty of slipping, sleighing and snowballing, everybody forgot the inconveniences attendant upon the day and altogether the day was happily spent.

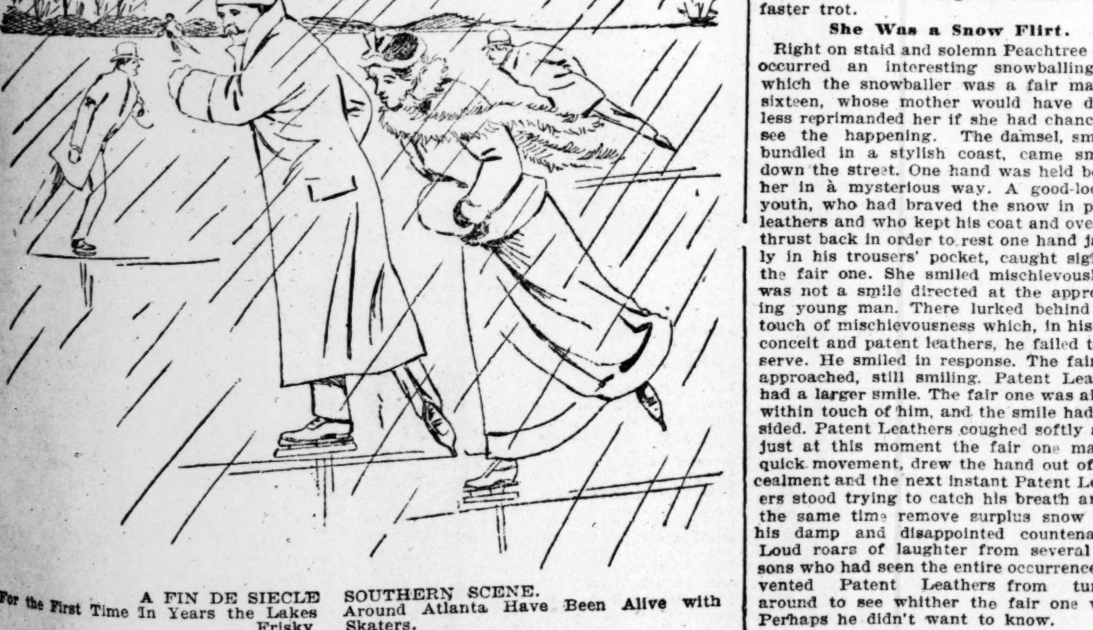
It was by no means a typical southern day. In point of fact, it has been many months since such a day has been seen in this region and in this fact lay its charm and novelty. Skating parties were among the new things that it brought into existence, and it required but a little stretch of the imagination for to one to believe himself in a northern city.

TRAFFIC UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Trials of the Street Cars in Making Schedules—Many Lines Suspended.

About four inches of beautiful white snow, which later became muddy snow, covered the tracks of Atlanta's street car lines yesterday morning and had the effect of almost paralyzing the street car traffic during the day.

Some of the lines made no effort whatever to run cars and others only partly succeeded in operating the usual schedules.



A FIN DE SIECLE SOUTHERN SCENE.
For the First Time In Years the Lakes Around Atlanta Have Been Alive with Frisky Skaters.

The hindrance to the traffic caused great inconvenience and vexatious delays to residents of the suburban districts and hundreds of them were compelled to walk in and out of town through the snow and sleet.

None of the lines succeeded in running anything like a regular schedule before noon and all experienced the greatest difficulty in getting cars through at any time during the day.

The Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company made better schedules than any of the other lines, and on some of the most important streets they rendered fairly good service during the late afternoon, considering the obstacles they contended with.

Superintendent H. N. Hurt was aroused from his slumbers at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and when told that a heavy snow had fallen he knew at once what was ahead. Shortly afterwards he had ordered out every car and employe in the service of the company and started them over the lines.

The great triangular snow plow which the company used in clearing the tracks during the memorable snowstorm in January two years ago, was brought out of storage and started over the lines before 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The plow is a great heavy wooden affair and was propelled by three cars ordinarily, but by a dozen when it came to a hill or grade. It cleared the tracks sufficiently to make the running of cars possible for a short time after its passage, but the vehicles would soon recover them.

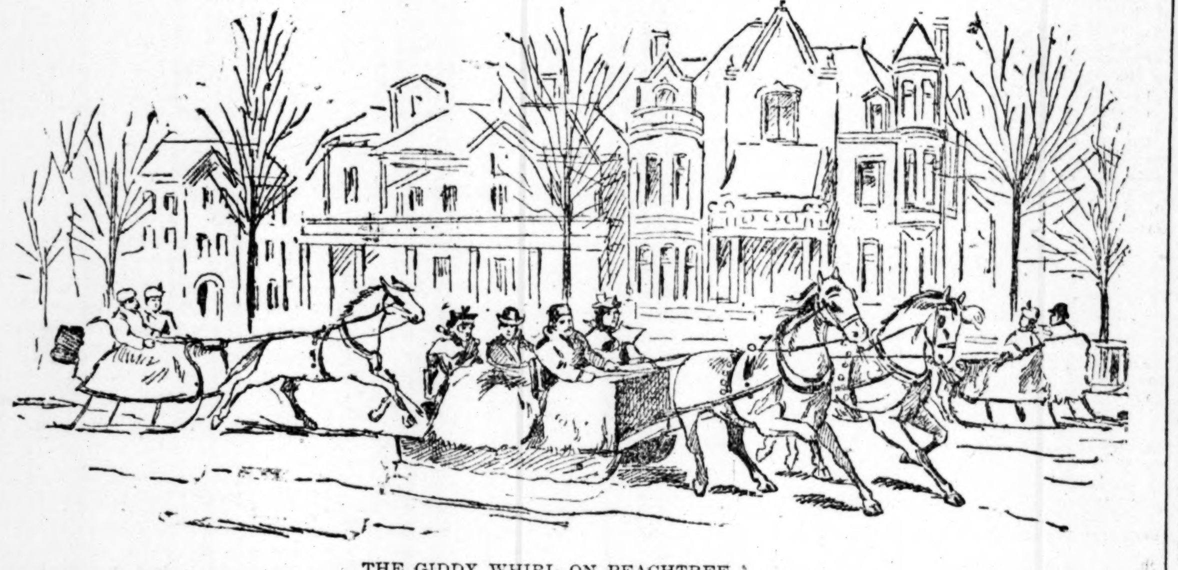
The Consolidated centered all their efforts on the Marietta and Decatur street lines, being the most traveled of any in the city, and by noon cars were being run on those streets, but on irregular time.

The company found it necessary to run two or more cars coupled together, the motive power of one car not being sufficient to propel it up the smallest grade. On some of the streets a large line of cars, ten or a dozen, would combine forces and attempt to clear the tracks.

The Peachtree line was opened for partial traffic just after noon, but the cars ran only at intervals during the balance of the day. The Whitehall and Edgewood avenue schedules were operated with fair success by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The lines on those streets are double tracked and on Edgewood avenue both tracks were cleared off, but the company only endeavored to use one track on Whitehall street.

The Consolidated ran a few cars on the Fair street tracks and South Pryor street tracks, but not enough to be of much benefit to the people, they being irregular and slow going. The West Peachtree and Capitol avenue line was opened late in the afternoon, and was operated with some success last night.

Cars were run on the Boulevard to Ponce de Leon via Edgewood avenue, but the company made no effort whatever to clear the Houston and Highland avenue tracks, nor the Courtland and Piedmont avenue tracks. They did not start a single car on the West Hunter street line, but run an irregular schedule on Walker street to West End. The Decatur tracks were cleared with very little difficulty and cars were run to that place regularly, the tracks through the country being high above the ground



THE GIDDY WHIRL ON PEACHTREE.
Atlanta's Stylish Thoroughfare Was Alive All the Afternoon With Dashing Snow Vehicles.

and when once cleared, no further trouble was experienced.

Vice President Woodruff and Superintendent Hurt spent the entire day on the cars directing their movement and pushing the work of clearing the tracks. They were seen during the afternoon and said that the schedules would all be in operation today if there was no further fall of snow.

The Consolidated employed about three hundred men to clear the tracks and had it not been that the snow was thrown back on them by the horses and wagons, the company would have been able to run cars as usual during the afternoon.

The Atlanta Traction Company experienced great difficulty in opening its lines and only succeeded in running a few cars at irregular intervals to Fort McPherson and Edgewood. The company made no effort to clear the Grant park extension and the Decatur and East Lake tracks. Superintendent Evans said last night that he expected to clear all the tracks and run regular schedules today. The company took off all its cars at 7 o'clock last night.

The Chattahoochee river line from Atlanta to Bolton was completely suspended, the company making no effort to run a single car or to clear their tracks.

On the whole the traffic was very unsatisfactory and other means of conveyance was adopted by a large number of people who did not care to walk in the snow. The suburban trains on the railroads and the cabs and hacks were the only sure means of transportation and they were worked to the fullest extent.

The car lines have experienced much worse trouble and heavier snows than that of yesterday. Had it began falling during the day when the cars were running, the tracks could have been kept clear, but as it was the service was a failure.

SKETCHED IN THE SNOW.

There Were Many Incidents Both Laughable and Annoying.

It was not to be helped. All night long and nearly all day long it came down. In great sections it lay over the city, enwrapping Atlanta in that conventional clothing of dove-like whiteness. The actual snow, the real, falling, soon-to-be slush article, viewed from an entirely unromantic standpoint, is lacking but one degree to be just as bad as poems about it.

But despite all this the snow and sleet were with us yesterday. The snow flag was up and the indications are that it has a several days engagement to fill. The foundation was first laid by a rain which froze when it struck the ground. The rain then turned into snow and as soon as a couple of inches of "the flakey" had failed the increasing coolness developed a severe attack of sleet. The sleet rattled down from early dawn until after noon, making the sleighing almost perfect.

The city was filled with people of many minds and the snow was the cause of much hilarity and quite as much profanity. The suburbanite was the first to realize the full horror of the snow. When he sauntered to his window yesterday morning, while awaiting the tardy breakfast bell, he was surprised.

The cars not running? Just as he expected. Breakfast late, snow on the ground, everything wrong. Then toward town the suburbanite took his unwilling way. Due at the office at 8 o'clock, 9 o'clock found him pant-

A SKETCH IN BLACK AND WHITE.

ing, puffing, profaning, perspiring and only halfway to his destination. The snow clogged to his feet and every step was an additional torture. Unused to walking even short distances, the long pull was beginning to tell on him. Mad, nervous and tired out the office was reached and it was fully two hours later before the slightest sound of a passing sleigh bell was even bearable to him.

Some Artistic Snowballing.

The youngsters were in high glee yesterday and snowballed without discrimination. And the snowballing wasn't confined particularly to the younger people by any means. Even elderly persons of rotund form, and pretty young women caught the general epidemic and joined in the carnival of snowballing.

The boys snowballed each other until some victim appeared on the scene and then all hands united in a great effort to run the intruder away. The cars would only run very slowly, double teamed though they were, and the motormen were easy victims and were made to suffer accordingly. The passers-by on foot took it good naturedly enough, while those in sleighs simply ducked their heads and urged the horses into a faster trot.

THE SUBURBANITE--SKETCHED FROM LIFE.
"Confound a street car that stops for a little thing like snow."

She Was a Snow Flirt.

Right on staid and solemn Peachtree there occurred an interesting snowballing, in which the snowballer was a fair maid of sixteen, whose mother would have doubtless reprimanded her if she had chanced to see the happening. The damsel, smartly bundled in a stylish coast, came smiling down the street. One hand was held behind her in a mysterious way. A good-looking youth, who had braved the snow in patent leathers and who kept his coat and overcoat thrust back in order to rest one hand jauntily in his trousers' pocket, caught sight of the fair one. She smiled mischievously. It was not a smile directed at the approaching young man. There lurked behind it a touch of mischievousness which, in his self-conceit and patent leathers, he failed to observe. He smiled in response. The fair one approached, still smiling. Patent Leathers had a larger smile. The fair one was almost within touch of him, and the smile had subsided. Patent Leathers coughed softly and—just at this moment the fair one made a quick movement, drew the hand out of concealment and the next instant Patent Leathers stood trying to catch his breath and at the same time remove surplus snow from his damp and disappointed countenance. Loud roars of laughter from several persons who had seen the entire occurrence prevented Patent Leathers from turning around to see whither the fair one went. Perhaps he didn't want to know.

Snowballing That Was Serious.

With no extra work put upon them by reason of the snow, the young men working in various offices in various tall buildings had a jolly time of it yesterday for several hours. They made small and harmless snowballs and dropped them down on the pedestrians who were faring rapidly along to and fro.

Those carrying umbrellas furnished the the greatest sport, as the diminutive snowballs invariably made a great clatter when they struck them full and fair. Somewhere between the third and eighth floor of the Equitable building yesterday a number of young men leaned over the window sills and tossed out snowballs. They scraped up all the available snow and then sent the janitor out for a scuttle full. Finally one of them called out:

"Let me have this one, boys. It's Ed. Get out of the way."

Along came the young man designated as Ed. He was in no particular hurry apparently. Behind him about ten feet came a very pretty young woman. The snowball was released from the window. As it fell it curved slightly. The young lady advanced. Some one called, "Lookout." The young lady looked up and the snowball struck her squarely on the chin. The thrower stood horrified looking out of the window. He recognized her as a young lady friend. There was a feminine shriek when the snowball struck and the intended victim politely turned to see the cause. He recognized the young lady, saw the snow, realized the cause, looked up into the window and recognized his rival. There was a wicked twinkle in his eye as he walked away.

Where Sidewalks Were Slippery.

The corner formerly occupied by the Capital City bank, where Alabama crosses Whitehall, is a reckless spot in the winter. It is on a downgrade coming down Whitehall and going down Alabama street. Many men have fallen at that corner. Yesterday morning, after the sleet and snow had been tramped down by many feet, there was an interesting occurrence.

She was in a decided hurry and was wending her way rapidly down Alabama street, where she evidently intended to turn into Whitehall. He was in quite as big a hurry. He was about to make a quick turn into Alabama when she made a quick turn to go up Whitehall. She tried to avoid a collision and succeeded, but in a very undignified fashion. Both her little feet went from under her in a desperate effort to help her recover her center of gravity, which seemed to have suddenly removed itself to the center of the street. It was quite embarrassing and no one realized this more than the young man. He made a desperate lunge to prevent the fall, but only succeeded in making it more certain and quicker of execution. At the end of the fall the young man's head was resting in an attitude of affection upon her left shoulder. He made several violent motions to arise, but simply made the situation worse. This lasted nearly five seconds, though it must have seemed an age to the unwilling participants. Equilibrium restored both insisted that each was to blame and so they parted—she blushingly beautiful and terribly embarrassed, and the man swearing unceasingly to himself, at himself and ready to fight at the first matter that should cross him.

This Was a Genuine Slip-Up.

A middle-aged farmer was walking calmly down Decatur street. He was nearly in front of the ladies' entrance to the Kimball. He had never before seen snow in a city. He knew it snowed on the farm, but this was a new experience. He could go home and tell his family about it and give them a theme for almost endless discussion.

His mind diverted by such thoughts, he failed to observe that the grating upon which he was about to step was clad with several layers of ice. He was regarding the top of the Silvey building over his left shoulder. He stepped upon the ice, it seemed to move. He grabbed earnestly at a plate glass window. Then he nonchalantly mingled his legs together and wound up by sitting squarely upon the offending grating. He accepted the situation philosophically. He looked about him and saw the usual crowd of tittering lookers-on. He arose calmly, brushed some of the beautiful snow off his shoulder and addressed himself to the nearest bystanders:

"I knew d—d well I'd do something like that before I got back home."

LIVELY STREET SCENES.

The Streets Alive with Sleighs—Typical Snow Pictures.

The street scenes yesterday were typical of a northern city.

Big fur overcoats, ear muffs, huge snow boots, snow shovels, sleighs—snow everywhere.

The snow presented plenty of difficulties, but the people seemed to enjoy them. Every face was rosy and smiling. Here and there the slippery surface of the sidewalks made the locomotion of pedestrians a somewhat dangerous undertaking, and here and there there were painful collisions between the hard earth and the physique of some tripped up citizen.

It was not uncomfortably cold and all day long the streets were full of people. The small boy was out in all his glory. He was armed with his old implement, the wooden sled with a rope attachment, and nearly every vehicle had one of these queer outfits in tow.

The youngsters got worlds of fun out of it. By hitching the rope attached to their sleds to a vehicle, navigation was made easy. The young people had a great share of fun, for that matter. Many a young man availed himself of the opportunity of taking his girl sleigh riding.

SNOW HAD NO TERRORS FOR THESE.

All the afternoon Peachtree street was alive with sleighing parties. Every sleigh was filled with a happy party and Atlanta's stylish thoroughfare presented an animated appearance from beginning to end. Going and coming were vehicles of all sorts, all of them without wheels, except the occasional trolley car.

A Frost-Bitten Ear.

"Talk to me about your blooming sunny south; why, the first time I ever had a frost-bitten ear in all my life was the one I brought to Atlanta from Augusta today," said a northern visitor from New England yesterday.

"I never suffered so in all my life with cold as I did in Augusta, and last night the lights went out in the hotel where I was stopping and we all had to go to bed in the dark. I don't know whether the electric current was frozen or not, but I should not be surprised.

"I left Augusta this morning and the snow was shrouding the town, while the sleet came down like stinging needles. Talk to me about the sunny south; why, I'll go back to New England with a frost-bitten ear as a souvenir of my delightful sojourn in the land of blossoms."

One of the prettiest sleighs on the streets yesterday was Mrs. Charles Tyner's. Mrs. Tyner is an enthusiast when it comes to the pleasure of good sleighing and she was making many of her friends happy yester-

IT'S BAD WEATHER THAT HASN'T ONE GOOD FEATURE.

day by taking them out in her pretty sleigh in turn. It is tall and graceful and is drawn by one of the prettiest bay horses to be found anywhere. With bright sleigh bells encircling the spirited nag and a pretty bunch of artificial violets on the whip, this turnout took its place among the loveliest of them all yesterday when the streets were filled with sleighing parties.

One of the most comical scenes of the snow-clad streets yesterday was that which excited so much laughter among scores of spectators on the corner of Broad and Alabama streets just about twilight when the heavy sleet pattered down, making dismal, indeed, the vesper songs and sending men homeward wrapt in gloomy thoughts and heavy overcoats.

A fellow who had been lingering too long in a neighboring bar staggered out into the cold and cheerless streets and looked up at the weather and then down at his worn out shoes. He tottered off a few steps when he saw another man in about the same condition that had come over him. Both saw each other about the same time and a ray of hope illumined their faces, though it was evident from their expressions that they did not enjoy any personal acquaintance. They were both miserable and the old story of misery loving company applied with full force. Just then another red-faced reveler appeared upon the scene, hobbling along and falling once or twice in his efforts to walk on the slippery streets. They seemed to all come to the same conclusion at the same time—that in union there is strength—for they began to smile grimly and walk slowly towards each other. The crowds caught on to their movements and watched them. They met, and caught hold of each other and began to walk down the street—three abreast. It was pitiful how the two on the outside twisted the fellow in the middle about so, but he was willing, for he knew that was better than not navigating at all. They all managed to get around the next corner, but those who were waiting for a car had no little sport at their expenses just the same.

Sliding on the Ice.

It was a novelty to see hundreds of Atlantians skating on the ice that covered the waters of the lakes about the city the past two or three days, though it could hardly be called something new under the sun, the sun having made itself exceedingly scarce of late.

But there has been no end to the fun out at the lakes in the suburban valleys of the city.

At Ponce de Leon lake there was a large crowd of people yesterday, enjoying a run over the frozen waters, and hundreds of others who went there to look on.

The cars that went to Ponce de Leon yesterday were crowded to their utmost capacity all during the day, and there were scores of schoolboys, young men and young women on the ice all through the day and late last night.

At East Lake the same applied. The cars were loaded all the day, and there was great fun on the wide expanse of ice there.

The old waterworks afforded another place for the skaters, and there was a crowd on the ice all day.

It is certainly a surprising thing to see that Atlanta has so many expert skaters in view of the fact that it is so seldom that there is ice enough here for skating.

Sleigh Bells Ring Out.

It has always seemed strange to the average Atlantian how the town could get so full of sleighs so soon after there is a snowfall sufficient to drift the sleigh.

The way Atlanta meets all emergencies and catches on is a gratification and a delight. It is never more than a half hour after the snow comes before there are dozens of sleighs improvised and hustled on the streets.

A buggy is easily converted into a sleigh. The wheels are taken off and two runners tacked on to the axles. This makes a good sleigh, and it doesn't take long to make the change.

But in addition to this there is no lack of genuine sleighs in Atlanta. There are some beautiful sleighs, too, owned by Atlanta people—as pretty as are to be found in the cities where sleighing really amounts to a great deal as the seasons come and go.

Rain Today Says the Weather Man.

The storm rolled off the coast of Louisiana on yesterday morning had, during the day, increased slightly in energy and moved slowly eastward, and at the evening observation the lowest reading of the barometer was 29.96 inches reported from Pensacola, Fla. Pressure is highest over the eastern Rocky mountain slope and had in the preceding twelve hours remained about stationary. But little change has occurred in the temperature and it still remains much below the normal in all portions of the country. Cloudiness was general in all sections except the northeast, where the weather was clear. Light snows have fallen in the northwest, scattered rains in the southwest and quite heavy and general precipitation was reported from the southeast section, excepting southern Florida. Mobile received 1.08, the maximum fall for the day.

Forecast for Georgia for today: Rain, followed in the afternoon by fair in west portion; probably slightly cooler in the north portion.

Local Report for February 11, 1895.

Mean daily temperature	28
Normal temperature	49
Highest in twenty-four hours	30
Lowest in twenty-four hours	25
Precipitation, twenty-four hours to 7 p. m.	.42
Deficiency of precipitation since January 1st	1.43

GEORGE E HUNT.
Local Forecast Official

Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock, p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure.	Temperature.	Wind Velocity.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.	Max. Tem.
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., rain	30.10	30	8	.06	30
Augusta, Ga., rain	30.18	30	L.	.82	30
Charlotte, N. C., snow	30.14	26	L.	.12	30
Jacksonville, Fla., rain	30.08	46	L.	.10	52
Knoxville, Tenn., cloudy	30.26	24	L.	.01	26
Mobile, Ala., cloudy	30.02	36	14	1.08	54
Montgomery, Ala., rain	30.02	32	8	.24	36
Pensacola, Fla., cloudy	29.96	40	14	.60	58
Savannah, Ga., rain	30.06	58	L.	.00	64
Wilmington, N. C., snow	30.20	28	L.	.02	28
SOUTHWEST—					
Abilene, Tex., cloudy	30.38	18	8	T.	20
Corpus Christi, Tex., clear	30.20	42	10	.00	42
Fort Smith, Ark., cloudy	30.24	28	8	.00	30
Galveston, Tex., cloudy	30.18	38	18	.08	40
Memphis, Tenn., cloudy	30.28	28	L.	.00	34
Meridian, Miss., cloudy	30.10	28	6	T.	34
New Orleans, La., cloudy	30.04	38	16	.20	46
Palestine, Tex., cloudy	30.24	28	6	T.	32
San Antonio, Tex., cloudy	30.24	36	L.	.00	40
Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy	30.14	28	6	T.	36
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md., clear	30.12	22	L.	.00	26
Buffalo, N. Y., clear	30.18	12	6	T.	18
Cincinnati, O., clear	30.24	18	8	.00	24
Detroit, Mich., clear	30.18	12	L.	T.	14
Lynchburg, Va., cloudy	30.10	28	L.	.00	32
New York, N. Y., clear	30.02	26	14	.00	34
Norfolk, Va., clear	30.14	26	L.	.00	28
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., clear	30.24	10	6	.00	10
Denver, Col., clear	30.68	0	6	.02	36
Dodge City, Kan., snow	30.46	10	12	.02	14
Huron, S. D., snow	30.36	12	12	.08	14
Kansas City, Mo., cloudy	30.32	16	6	T.	18
North Platte, Neb., snow	30.50	10	14	T.	12
Omaha, Neb., cloudy	30.32	16	L.	T.	18
Rapid Citp, S. D., pt. cloudy	30.48	4	8	.00	8
St. Louis, Mo., clear	30.28	16	10	.00	18
St. Paul, Minn., cloudy	30.24	10	L.	.00 T.	12

Price's Cream Baking Powder gives absolute certainty of success to cooks. It's absolutely pure.

THE OLD ENGINE HOUSE

Will Be Removed When the Weather Moderates—Bids Asked For.

The old No. 1 engine house, on Broad street, adjoining the bridge, which partly collapsed last week, will be torn down as soon as the weather moderates.

Mr. Hugh Inman, owner of the building, said yesterday that he would advertise today for bids for the work, and that when the weather got warm enough the condemned portions of the building would be removed.

The building was inspected by the city engineer and city building inspectors last Friday and they recommended that part of the walls and the roof be removed, as the inspectors considered the building dangerous in its present condition.

Mayor King notified Mr. Inman by letter Saturday of the recommendation of the inspector and ordered the condemned portions removed.

Mr. Inman took the matter up with the Central Railroad Company Saturday and endeavored to make an agreement with the company about dividing the expenses of removing the building, it being claimed that the railroad people are responsible for the collapse of the building on account of their having done some excavating near the foundations.

The railroad company notified Mr. Inman yesterday, however, that they would not have anything to do with the matter on account of the road being in the hands of a receiver.

The building was a grim specter yesterday, in consequence of being covered with snow, and had an unattractive and dangerous appearance.

There has been no further collapse or fall since last week, the brick and material being frozen and wedged together.

Professor Ordway, the great Boston chemist, pronounces Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

THE SOUTH A GREAT FIELD.

Mr. Mordaunt, a Hustling Immigration Man, in Atlanta.

E. S. Mordaunt, of Chicago, perhaps the most active immigration agent in the country, has been in Atlanta for the past few days. He came south on a pleasure trip and stopped in Atlanta to see Mr. Phil Harralson, an old friend.

Mr. Mordaunt has some strong views on immigration and he talks interestingly about the south.

"The south," said he, "is the most attractive field for immigrants in the United States. There is no denying it, you have everything here in your favor. You have climate, soil and good social advantages. The immigrant will listen to the man who tells him about the south when he will not listen to any other man.

"What you need here is organization and system. Your smaller railroads ought to institute immigration bureaus, conduct them as regular departments, spend money on them and make money out of them. Why, there's a fortune in it. Unfortunately, the railroads here in the south seem to be built through the poorest section of the country. This country could be filled up with desirable immigrants if it were worked right.

"Where are they to come from? Why, from the New England states, from Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska and Dakota. You can get lots of them in Nebraska. They are just eager to get away. The middle and New England states are over-crowded; farming lands have become too valuable. There is a great future for this section, and a magnificent opening for the immigration business. The south raises too much cotton, just like we raise too much wheat. When the south raises garden truck and learns how to market it on a business scale, then it will prosper and flourish."

Mr. Mordaunt is industrial commissioner for the Rio Grande Western railway, and is known all over the west and east as one of the most successful immigrant catchers in the United States. He is stopping at the Aragon. He will return to Augusta tomorrow.

A CLEAR TRACK.

The Southern Railway All Right.

The Southern railway now has a clear track for the east. The extreme weather and heavy snows have disturbed traffic greatly, and for several days there have been no through mails from New York, but yesterday morning's fast mail, by the Southern railway, came through bringing two car loads of mail from New York. The principal delays have been at Washington and north of there, but now trains are running through with but slight delays over the Southern railway, and last night's train also brought in two extra cars of mail matter. The Western system of the Southern railway is also all right.

February 12th, via Union Pacific railway, to all western points. Office 213 North Fourth street.

Our line of Silverware is complete and a beautiful Wedding Present can be selected at a very reasonable price. Maier & Berkele.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALL.

SNOW BOUND MAILS

The Delay in the Arrival of Trains Caused by the Storm.

DESTITUTION AMONG THE CITY'S POOR

The Financial Condition of the Atlanta Charitable Association and Its Need of Help.

From the coal fields of Pennsylvania to the frontiers of Texas the country has been invaded by the snow king.

Business men in the city have been annoyed by the failure of their northern mail to reach them in due season, and several complaints have been filed at the postoffice during the last day or two.

The cause of this delay and inconvenience has been due to the heavy snowstorm. The tracks have been covered with snow banks and the mountain gorges have been literally filled with avalanches. In order to tunnel through these difficulties hands have been employed on all the railroads to shovel away the snow, but as soon as an opening was thus made for the passage of the train a second deposit of the fleecy hindrance would necessitate a repetition of this process.

"A small amount of northern mail has been received," said a leading postoffice official yesterday afternoon, "but the bulk of the mail has been delayed on account of the heavy snow fall. A similar derangement of the schedule occurred about seven years ago, but since that time the mails have been delivered with prompt regularity."

Two delayed trains from Washington reached the city five hours late yesterday morning. Two other belated engines puffed into the depot last night.

This disposes of all the trains that have been delayed and if the snow stops falling there will be no further complaint in regard to the mails.

Distress of the Poor.

The suffering among the poor people of the city has been greatly increased by the severity of the snowstorm, and, at this pitiful crisis, the finances of the Atlanta Charitable Association are at a low ebb.

Hundreds of applications were made at the headquarters of the association yesterday afternoon, and those applying for help gave pathetic proof of their destitute circumstances. In rags and tatters, some of them with their feet protruding through their shoes; mothers with their helpless babes on their arms and the pallor of death in their pinched faces, begged for clothing and fuel, with tears in their eyes. It was a distressing sight, and no one could have witnessed the sad spectacle without being deeply moved.

Mr. Turner, the superintendent, was forced to give sparingly of the meager supplies on hand, but many, in this way, received accommodation and went away in a measure satisfied.

If the people of Atlanta do not act promptly in coming to the relief of the association in its charitable work there is no telling the destitution that will prevail.

Everybody who has anything to give, such as clothing, provisions or money, should send them to Mr. Turner this morning for the relief of the suffering poor that will be clamoring for help as soon as the doors are opened.

Dr. Turner Interviewed.

Dr. J. D. Turner, the president of the Atlanta Charitable Association, was seen in regard to the situation yesterday afternoon.

"The association," said Dr. Turner, "has had unusual demands made upon it all this year, and a fundt hat would have answered for quite a while has dwindled to a mere pittance. The month of January was remarkably severe upon the poor, and as a result 1,100 calls for help were made during that thirty days. February has begun with no relaxation of this severity, and about 500 applications a day have been coming in for a week past. Today there has been one steady stream of applicants, aggregating fully a thousand since the office was opened this morning.

"We have gone along just as usual, but if we continue to answer these calls and help the sufferers the money must be forthcoming from some source. We had more than $1,000 on hand on January 1st, but out of that the December bills were paid. The members of the association then began paying their dues for this year, and considerable funds came in from that source, but the bills for January, amounting to nearly $1,000, were paid out of that, and the balance on hand is small.

"The people of Atlanta have always stood by the poor sufferers in their midst, and I feel sure that they will not submit to any suffering among this class now."

You need a good blood medicine now to impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor to the whole system. There is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Slight Cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents

Maier & Berkele
Jewelers,
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
Cut Glass and Sterling Silver Ware.
31 WHITEHALL ST.

WE ARE UP-TO-DATE IN
DIAMONDS,
SILVERWARE,
NOVELTIES,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.
STILSON-COLLINS JEWELRY CO.
55 WHITEHALL ST.

Money!

We are intent on converting all our Suits and Overcoats into cash. Of course, people come right to us for Clothing. During recent days many a warm, well-satisfied pedestrian went out of here wearing one of our great, warm, long Ulster Overcoats. You can't imagine the comfort. Must be experienced to be appreciated. Snuggles the ears and covers the whole body. Think of the weather, then think of our Overcoat prices. Handsome Beaver, Kersey and Cheviot Overcoats, richly and comfortably lined—some with wool, some satin, some half and half, at

33 and 50% Discount!

It's a wonderful money-saving chance, just at a time when the money and the Coats are most needed. Be among the early comers.

Business Bringing Bargains.

Men's Black and Blue Clay Diagonal, Cheviot and Fancy Fabric
IN CUTAWAY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE-BREASTED
SUITS AT ASTOUNDING PRICES. . . . . . .

$12.50 SUITS Marked Down to $ 6.25
$13.50 SUITS Marked Down to $ 6.75
$15.00 SUITS Marked Down to $ 7.50
$18.00 SUITS Marked Down to $ 9.00
$20.00 SUITS Marked Down to $10.00

SPECIAL: Magnificent line of New Graduated Four-in-Hand and Teck Scarfs, handsome designs, rich silks and satins, popular colors, worth 75c; our price........ 19c

EISEMAN BROS.

VERY BEARISH

Was Everything on the New York Stock Market Yesterday.

THE COTTON MARKET WAS LIFELESS

Business at Chicago Was at Very Low Ebb—The Largest Receipt of Hogs Ever Known at That Place.

New York, February 11.—The temper of speculation at the stock exchange today was bearish almost from start to finish. There were several rallies, but these only served to stimulate the sales for the short account. The unfavorable character of the statement of the Chicago and Northwestern Company, for 1894, which was given out on Saturday, caused a pronounced bearish feeling in the Grangers, which was intensified by reports, afterwards contradicted, that the earnings of St. Paul, for the first week of February, would show a decrease of nearly $100,000. The advance in sterling exchange and the absence of foreign buying orders contributed to the decline. Outside of the Grangers, Chicago Gas and Sugar, however, the trading was comparatively light. The declined in the leading shares equal to ½@1¾ per cent, the latter in Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island and Burlington and Quincy yielded only half a point or so. Sugar was pressed for sale on rumors that a statement was about to be issued which would make an unfavorable showing. Manhattan sold off to 106 and closed at 106¼. Cordage shares were pressed for sale and sold at the lowest prices on record. Reports were in circulation that an application was about to be made to put the company in the hands of a receiver, but officials stated that they knew nothing of such a move and that the company had paid off some $60,000 loans since the first of the year. It is probable that a considerable amount of long stock has been forced out of the hands of persons unable to carry the shares any longer. Cordage common yielded 1½, preferred ½ and guaranteed 3¼ per cent, but they closed at a recovery of ⅝@1 per cent. Big Four was heavy throughout and closed at a net loss of 1¾ per cent. Jersey Central and Lake Shore were the only stocks which left off with net gains and in these cases the improvement was only ⅛@⅝ per cent. Speculation left off tame and weak in tone.

The sales today of listed stocks aggregated 112,000 shares, unlisted stocks, 35,000 shares.

The bond market was quiet and lower.

Money on call steady at 1½@2 per cent, lowest 1½, closing offered at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent.

Bar silver 59½. Mexican dollars 48¼.

Sterling exchange is firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87¼@4.87½ for 60 days and 4.88½@4.89 for demand; posted rates 4.88@4.89½; commercial bills 4.86@4.86¾.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the board was 59⅞ bid.

London—Bar silver 27⅛d; Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 103 francs 30 centimes for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	18⅝	Mobile & Ohio	15
do. pref.	62	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	64
Am'n Sugar Refin.	90¼	U. S. Cordage	3½
do. pref.	91	do. pref.	5⅞
Am'n Tobacco	94	N. J. Central	86½
do. pref.	104⅝	N. Y. Central	99
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	3¾	N. Y. & N. E.	29⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	61½	Norfolk & Western	13
Canada Pac.	50½	Northern Pac.	3
Ches. & Ohio	16⅞	do. pref.	15½
Chicago & Alton	145	Northwestern	92½
C. B. & Q.	70¼	do. pref.	139
Chicago Gas	73⅞	Pacific Mail	21
Del., Lack. & W.	159¼	Reading	9¼
Dis. & Cat. Feed	8⅞	Rock Island	61⅞
Erie	9⅞	St. Paul	54⅜
do. pref.	21	do. pref.	117
Ed. Gen. Electric	28⅞	Silver Certificates	59⅞
Ills. Central	85½	T. C. I.	14⅞
Lake Erie & West.	15	do. pref.	70
do. pref.	70	Texas Pac.	8¼
Lake Shore	137	Union Pac.	8⅞
Lous. & Nash.	52	Wabash, St. L. & P.	5½
L'ville, N. A. & Ohio.	6½	do. pref.	12½
Manhattan Consol.	106¼	Western Union	87¼
Memphis & Chas.	10	Wheeling & L. Erie.	9
Mich. Central	91	do. pref.	36
Missouri Pac.	21¼		
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	104	Va. funded debt	58¾
do. Class B	105	U. S. 4s, registered	110
do. Class C	94	do. coupon	110⅝
Louisiana stamped	100	do. 2s	95
N. C. 4s	100	Southern Railway 5s	86
N. C. 6s	125	do. common	10
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	84	do. preferred	31⅝
Virginia 6s deferred.	8¼	S. C. 4½s	104
do. Trust rec'ts, S.	6¼		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked.

Early Morning Gossip.

Dow, Jones News Company, by Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.—The morning stock market has been irregular under selling credited to the bear account, but there has been no pressure of long stock and arbitrage houses have done little. The advance in foreign exchange and the expectation of a poor report of the earnings of St. Paul have constituted the principal bearish influences.

The stock market opened quiet and with little feature. The bearish pressure on Northwest was renewed with the result of causing a sharp fractional decline. Henry Bros. sold 2,000 and Jones & Maury 500.

Sugar was a shade lower and barely steady. In other directions speculation was dull and without decided change.

The advance in posted sterling exchange rates encouraged a bearish temper among traders, but there was no supply of long stocks.

Chicago Gas became heavy after early trading.

London was a small seller of Louisville and Nashville.

Cordage was weak and sold at the lowest price ever reached.

The leading industrials varied only fractionally but generally were a shade lower than Saturday.

The heaviest selling was directed against Northwest, Rock Island and Sugar. The speculation was narrow and professional.

Receiver McNulty, of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, says that he found the books of the concern systematically kept and he believes the corporation to be a good one.

There is talk here of an impending receivership for Cordage. We find there was an executive committee meeting of the directors on Thursday, but no intimation of any such move.

The selling of Sugar Saturday developed a rumor that a trader who had lately been conspicuous as a buyer was selling out. The point of interest in the case is whether the stock in question has been bought for any one interest or as a part of general pool operations. The latter theory has lately been prevalent in the board. An active interest in Sugar said Saturday that fluctuations lately have been wholly controlled by the bull pool, in which several prominent houses are interested, but which is not an inside pool. There is some reason for supposing, however, that insiders have not abandoned Sugar for good, but will reappear in the stock after the adjournment of congress. In this event it would seem reasonable to suppose that the first movement might be in the direction of lower prices as it would hardly be reasonable for insiders to begin operating for a rise on a basis above or under the existing conditions in the trade.

There was little feature in the market during the first hour, suggesting no general disturbance on account of the price at which the bonds were sold.

Mr. Weil sold St. Paul and later sold generally around the room. This was followed by what was considered an effort to realize in Sugar, with the general result of creating a weak market up to the last few minutes when there was a light rally on covering.

The sentiment for the day was bearish, especially on the Grangers.

A director of the Norfolk and Western says: The action of the Ohio courts in not allowing President Kimball to serve as receiver in that state simply means that there will be one receiver in that state, and in Virginia, Messrs. Kimball and Fink. This will answer all practical purposes. Nevertheless the action of the courts has given the impression that it is not good policy to perpetuate as receiver a manager, who is naturally held responsible for the downfall of the property, and the bondholders who have the largest interest in the property do not feel that Mr. Kimball is responsible for the condition of the Norfolk and Western and I consider him a fit person to continue in the management. He could not change certain conditions and all his movements of importance have generally been guided by the counsel given him by the largest owners of the property, hence they are inclined to stand by him against the imputations of the courts."

Earnings—St. Paul, first week in February decreased $109,103; Lake Erie and Western, for the first week in February, increased $625.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, February 11.—New York News Bureau, by Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.—The stock market today was in control of the bear element.

The brunt of the attack fell on Chicago Gas and Northwest, which fell nearly 2 per cent and the other Grangers declined substantial fractions.

Sugar suffered from liquidation and after a rally to 92 lost nearly 2 per cent.

Cordage stocks also broke their previous low records.

Manhattan developed late weakness, declining about 2 per cent.

Chicago Gas was moderately weak although changes in the board of directors are expected to be effected tomorrow.

In the general list there was no noticeable liquidation but speculation lacked support and the professional traders are universally bearish.

The market closed weak and active at general net losses.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Saturday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack.	....	....	....	159¼	159½
Northwestern	94¾	94⅝	92⅝	92⅝	94½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	14¼	14½	14⅜	14½	14¼
Southern Railway	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	10
New York & N. E.	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	29¾
Lake Shore	136¾	137¼	136¾	137	137
Western Union	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87¼	87½
Missouri Pacific	21¼	21⅜	21	21¼	21¼
Union Pacific	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9¼
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Atchison	4⅛	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	4⅛
Reading	9¾	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9⅝
Louisville & Nash	52	52⅛	52	52	52¼
North. Pacific pref	....	....	....	15½	15⅝
St. Paul	55⅛	55½	54¼	54⅜	55⅛
Rock Island	62	62	61⅝	61⅞	62
Chicago Gas	73⅞	73⅞	73⅛	73⅝	73⅞
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	71	71⅛	70⅛	70⅜	70⅞
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	91⅛	92	90¼	90¼	91⅜
Erie	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10	10⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛
General Electric	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	28⅞

Financial Gossip.

From The New York Daily Stockholder.

Well, the bulls got the government bond issue; but the bears got the market. The decline in prices following the announcement was more general and more pronounced than on any previous day in some time. The market is doomed to a lower level and neither bonds, legislation nor manipulation can save it—though they may delay the culmination. We believe The Daily Stockholder was the only paper or news pendium to predict that the street would be disappointed in the amount of the bond issue.

The popular notion has been that the government bond announcement would do three things: (1) Advance prices, (2) induce more or less outside buying and (3) invite purchases for foreign account. Around Wall street of late such anticipations and predictions have it will be admitted been common enough.

From no quarter did evidence appear of reviving public interest. Houses with European connections were sellers of securities. The Washington announcement had been more than discounted and the situation was found to be as foreshadowed by us in this column Friday morning when we said:

"Aside from governmental and financial circles, however, general interest is concerned as to the effect on the value of stocks and bonds. In our judgment, as fully set forth in our issue of Monday last, the influence of the national loan will be temporary, and now that it has been so long delayed, not very pronounced."

Theee never was a doubt as to the government's ability to borrow, but now that negotiations are completed, their result made known, it is unpleasant to observe that the borrower has been forced to pay a very high rate for its accommodation—3¾ pe rcent being the interest netted by the buyer.

The president's bond message was received with disappointment. Wall street estimates and guesses had ranged from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000. The actual loan, $62,400,000, looked very small compared with the anticipation. The sum looked as small as the basis, 3¾ per cent, looked high.

The announcement was followed by a weak stock market, declines being very general and led in the Grangers by St. Paul and Northwest, in investment stocks by Western Union, in the southern group by Louisville and Nashville and in the Industrials by Sugar and Chicago Gas, all of which lost about a point on the day.

The surroundings of the western roads have been more unfavorable this week than for a long time past with traffic generally paralyzed. The Chicago car movement Friday reflected acutely the effects of prevalent conditions. Eleven roads brought in only forty-four cars of corn.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	99	100	Atlanta 4½s	101	
New Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	99	100	Augusta 7s, L.D.	113	
New Ga. 4½s 1915	114	115	Macon 6s	110	
Georgia 7s, 1896	102		Columbus 5	100	102
Savannah 5s	105		Rome graded	103	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	117	119	Waterworks 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	113½	114	South Car. 4½s	99	100½
Atlanta 7s, 1899	108	107	Newnan 6s L.D.	102	104
Atlanta 6s, L.D.	112		Chattanooga 5s 1921	98	
Atlanta 6s, S.D.	100		Col. S.C. grad'd 3s & 4s, 1910	68	70
Atlanta 5s, L.D.	102		Ala., Class A	101	104

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 6s, 1897	99	101	C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	102	
Georgia 6s, 1910	107	109	do. 2d 7s, 1910	105	10
Georgia 6s, 1922	110	113	do. con. 6s	82	
Central 7s, 1893	116	119	Aug. & Knox. 1st 7s, 1900	101	
Ga. Pac. c't'fs	110		Atl'nta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907		1
Ga. Pacific 2d	52		do. income 6s 1900	95	
A. P. & L., 1st 7s	95				
Mari'ta & N. G.					
S., A. & M. 1st	50	52			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	157	160	Aug. & Sav	80	90
Southwestern	74	75	A. & W. P.	85	
Central	17	20	do. deben	93	95
Cen. deben	26	28			

THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market closed steady; middling 5 1-16c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1895	RECEIPTS 1894	SHIPM'TS 1895	SHIPM'TS 1894	STOCKS 1895	STOCKS 1894
Saturday	40	145	.....	.....	25263	8689
Monday	237	141	.....	300	24500	8530
Tuesday	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	277	286	.....	300		

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Saturday's Close.
February	5.48	5.43	5.41	5.41-42	5.43-44
March	5.47	5.47	5.44	5.46-57	5.49-50
April	5.50	5.51	5.48	5.50-51	5.52-53
May	5.55	5.56	5.53	5.55-56	5.57-58
June	5.57	5.60	5.56	5.59-60	5.61-62
July	5.61	5.64	5.30	5.63-64	5.64-65
August	5.66	5.68	5.64	5.67-68	5.69-70
September	5.71	5.73	5.70	5.72-74	5.74-75

Closed quiet and steady; sales 79,300 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1895	RECEIPTS 1894	EXPORTS 1895	EXPORTS 1894	STOCKS 1895	STOCKS 1894
Saturday	16511	12200	18623	29635	949658	1000285
Monday	24904	12968	16038	21983	962356	1003563
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	41415	25168	35611	51618		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January		July	5.41
February	5.15	August	5.46
March	5.25	September	5.49
April	5.22	October	5.54
May	5.29	November	5.58
June	5.35	December	

Closed steady; sales 19,400 bales.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 11.—Today was another dull and lifeless one, cotton being under the influence of lower Liverpool cables and liberal receipts, our market opened 4 points lower, May selling on the call at 5.53. From this place the market gradually improved on buying orders from New Orleans and the anticipation of a bullish government report, and closed quiet and steady, with 5.55 for May. Traders here show little disposition to do anything in the present lifeless condition of the market. The bulls predict that we shall have a very light movement for the next two weeks and contend that this will frighten the shorts and cause an advance. The bears scoff at this idea of a falling off in the movement of any moment, at this present time, and claim that even if this did occur it would be entirely due to the bad weather and that as soon as the roads resumed their normal condition supplies would again pour into the ports and interior towns in overwhelming volume. Nevertheless both sides prefer to keep close to shore and await further developments. The government report which, it was announced, would be published at 4 o'clock this afternoon, was not forthcoming, and is now announced for publication at noon tomorrow.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 11.—Summary of Hubbard, Price & Co.'s cotton letter: The cotton market on both sides of the water is moving in counter directions under the influence of opposite estimates of the cotton crop. It is understood that the government bureau report to be issued after the close of business today will state that the cotton crop can hardly exceed 9,000,000 bales, while Mr. Neill of Liverpool, is understood to be on the eve of publishing a circular, stating that the movement more than corroborates his earlier estimate of 10,250,000. As Mr. Neill has been right and the government wrong the effect has been to cause a decline in Liverpool and an advance in New York, where the buying for outside account has caused an advance. The New York market opened lower, but soon improved to about Saturday's prices, under the effect of the buying above referred to and in the absence of any pressure to sell. The close of the market was quiet and steady without any decided tendency, as operators are awaiting the publication of the government report. Receipt at some of the ports tomorrow promise to be extremely large, but this is lost sight of in anticipation of the government report.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, February 11—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot quiet and easier; middling uplands 3; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 500; receipts 12,000; American 9,000; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery —; March and April delivery 2 62-64, 2 61-64; April and May delivery 3 1-64, 3; May and June delivery 3 1-64; June and July delivery 3 4-64, 3 3-64; July and August delivery —; August and September delivery —; September and October delivery —; October and November delivery —; futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

Liverpool, February 11—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 2 59-64, value; February and March delivery 2 59-64, value; March and April delivery 2 60-64, sellers; April and May delivery 2 61-64, 2 62-64; May and June delivery 2 62-64, 2 63-64; June and July delivery 3, buyers; July and August delivery 3 1-64, 3 2-64; August and September delivery 3 3-64, sellers; September and October delivery 3 5-64, buyers; October and November delivery 3 5-64, 3 6-64; futures closed barely steady.

New York, February 11—Cotton dull; sales 400 bales; middling uplands 5⅝; middling gulf 5⅞; net receipts none; gross 7,430; stock 164,346.

Galveston, February 11—Cotton firm; middling 5 3-16; net receipts 5,074 bales; gross 5,074; sales 1,790; stock 153,762.

Norfolk February 11—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛; net receipts 634 bales; gross 634; sales 171; stock 44,918; exports coastwise 550.

Baltimore, February 11—Cotton dull; middling 5½; net receipts none bales; gross 250; sales none; stock 16,022.

Boston February 11—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; net receipts 104 bales; gross 1,271; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 4,470.

Wilmington February 11—Cotton steady; middling 5; net receipts 26 bales; gross 26; sales none; stock 11,976; exports coastwise 227.

Philadelphia, February 11—Cotton firm; middling 5 15-16; net receipts 68 bales; gross 68; sales none; stock 12,055.

Savannah, February 11—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5; net receipts 2,447 bales; gross 2,447; sales 325; stock 81,978; exports coastwise 2,503.

New Orleans, February 11—Cotton quiet; middling 5 1-16; net receipts 13,902 bales; gross 14,259; sales 2,800; stock 370,136.

Mobile, February 11—Cotton dull; middling 5; net receipts 789 bales; gross 789; sales 100; stock 41,657; exports coastwise 250.

Memphis, February 11—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛; net receipts 456 bales; shipments 5,984; sales 1,050; stock 120,027.

Augusta, February 11—Cotton firm; middling 5¼; net receipts 347 bales; shipments 459; sales 443; stock 31,478.

Charleston February 11—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛; net receipts 1,760 bales; gross 1,760; sales none; stock 50,187; exports to continent 9,073; coastwise 300.

Houston, February 11—Cotton firm; middling 5⅛; net receipts 5,234 bales; shipments 4,330; sales 144; stock 46,027.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

A Very Quiet Day in the Market. Shorts Covering on Wheat.

Chicago, February 11.—Measured by the range of prices, wheat had a quiet session today. There was covering of "short" sales going on all the time in a lively manner, some of the heavy local and outside professionals buying quite a great deal without causing anything of a flurry. New York had the reputation of leading in the selling at the opening and St. Louis was a good second. The visible supply decreased about, as was expected, 1,054,000 bushels being checked off. This leaves the stocks at 82,322,000 bushels. At the corresponding time in 1894 there were 79,560,000 bushels, and in 1893 (the year of the attempted Cudahy corner), 80,973,000 bushels. Much store is set by the fact that the invisible supply is considered to be in the neighborhood of 75,000,000 bushels less than a year ago and the visible but 2,670,000 greater. The bulls are beginning to rely on these statistics for their ammunition now and if any movement in the direction of higher prices is made the figures quoted will receive due prominence. May wheat opened from 53¾@53½@53⅝, closing at 53⅝—⅛ under Saturday. There was so little trading in the cash markets that prices were not subjected to any change.

Corn—The advent of a moderate temperature, with its immediate enlargement of receipts, deprived corn of its snap, and induced selling of that grain today. The wheat market, evincing no disposition to advance, was also something of a dampener to the designs of the bulls. The amount of business, taken as a whole, was not particularly light, neither was the volume to be noted for its enormity. May opened from 44¾@44⅝c, declined to 44⅛@44¼, partially recovered and closed at 44⅜c—⅛@¼c under Saturday. Cash corn was ½@¾c per bushel lower.

Oats moved in whichever direction the other grains did. Quotations were under those of Saturday at all times, the trade being totally barren of interest or feature. The close was ⅛@¼c under Saturday for May. Cash oats were traded in at a decline of ½@¾c from Saturday.

Provisions—With the break in several great climatic conditions, which have been prevalent recently, the live hog receipts increased today. The enormous arrivals today at the stockyards could have but one result—a heavy decline in values of that place. Product was disastrously affected for that reason, varying losses taking place at the opening. The packers, however, came to the support of the market, their buying not only preventing prices from going to pieces, but actually bringing about a sharp advance in pork and ribs. Lard recovered the early loss and afterwards held steady. Domestic markets were easy and foreign steady.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
WHEAT—				
February	50⅝	50¾	50⅛	50⅝
May	53½	53¾	53⅜	53⅝
July	54⅞	54⅞	54⅛	54⅜
CORN—				
February	42½	42½	42	42¾
May	44⅝	44¾	44⅛	44⅜
July	44⅞	44¾	43⅞	44¼
OATS—				
February	27⅛	27¼	27¼	27⅜
May	28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅞
June	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅜
PORK—				
May	9 85	10 15	9 85	10 15
LARD—				
May	6 50	6 65	6 50	6 62½
SIDES—				
May	5 15	5 30	5 12½	5 27½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

Chicago, February 11.—The markets today showed an easier feeling all around. Wheat opened a shade lower than last week's closing. Shorts showed an inclination to cover. The market in New York weakened, which condition is accounted for by cables reporting Argentine offerings increasing. The decrease in the visible amounted to 1,000,000 bushels; decrease in English visible 1,200,000, while the amount on passage increased 720,000 bushels. Liverpool cables reported ½d lower, placing some speculative selling orders on the New York market. Berlin and Paris cables were ½@1c per bushel higher. Total clearances 156,000 bushels. On Saturday the Atchison road brought but four cars of wheat to Chicago and today the Wabash only one car. There was not a car of wheat hauled into Chicago on either day with these exceptions. Trading was exceedingly light and kept within a narrow range.

There was no special feature in corn, which opened a little below last week's closing. Commission houses were the principal buyers while the local crowd were the sellers. Liverpool was steady with a moderate demand and ¼d higher.

Receipts of hogs today were the largest ever recorded, being 68,000, supposed to be on account of the accumulation of the late blockade. The opening was 7@10c per hundred on lard and ribs and 15c per barrel of pork lower. The decrease, however, was but temporary; offerings were light, and the market gradually advanced. The latter part of the session the packers seemed to be among the principal buyers. The market closed strong at about the highest prices of the day.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., February 11, 1895.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, February 11—Flour, first patent $3.85; second patent $3.25; straight $2.90; fancy $2.70; extra family $2.50. Corn, white 56c; mixed 56c. Oats, rust proof 52c; white 45c; mixed 43c. Rye, Georgia 75c. Barley, Georgia raised 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; small bales, 85c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal, plain 56c; bolted 54c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 90; small sacks 90. Grits $3.30.

New York, February 11—Southern flour dull but steady; good to choice $2.80@3.25; common to fair extra $1.90@2.75. Wheat, spot dull but easier; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 57@57¼; afloat 58¾; options dull and without special features with trading entirely on local account, declining ⅛c, rallying ¼@⅜, closing firm at ⅛@¼c under Saturday; No. 2 February 57; March 57½; May 58⅞. Corn spot dull and easy; No. 2 in elevator 47¾@48; afloat 48¾@49¼; options dull and easier; February 47⅞; May 48½; July 48⅞. Oats, spot dull but steady; options dull but easier; February 33; March 33; May 33; spot No. 2 33½@34; white do. 36½; mixed western 34@36.

St. Louis, February 11—Flour firm; patents $2.45@2.60; fancy $2.00@2.10; choice $1.80@1.90. Wheat higher; No. 2 red February —; May 52⅝@52¾; July 52. Corn lower; No. 2 February 40; May 41¾; July 42⅞. Oats higher; No. 2 February —; May 29⅞.

Chicago, February 11—Flour quiet; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; No. 2 spring wheat 53⅞@56⅞; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 50⅝. No. 2 corn 42¼. No. 2 oats 28⅜@28⅞.

Cincinnati, February 11—Flour quiet; winter patents $2.65@2.90; fancy $2.55@2.75. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 55. Corn fairly active; No. 2 mixed 44. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 31½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, February 11—Roasted coffee 22.60 ₩ 100 lb cases. Green—Choice 20c; fair 19c; prime 18c. Sugar—Standard granulated 4⅛c; off granulated 4c; New Orleans white 3⅞c; do. yellow 3½@3¾c. Syrup—New Orleans open kettle 25@30c; mixed 12½@20c; sugarhouse 20@35c. Teas—Black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice—Head 6c; choice 5½c. Salt—dairy, sacks, $1.40; do. bbls. $2.25; ice cream $1.00; common 70c. Cheese—Full cream 12½c. Matches—65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda—Boxes 6c; kegs 3cc. Crackers—Soda 5½c; cream 8½c; ginger snaps 8½c. Candy—Common stick 5¾; fancy 12@12½. Oysters—F. W. $1.70; L. W. $1.30. Powder—Kegs $3.25. Shot—$1.20.

New York, February 11—Coffee, options closed dull 5 points down to 10 points up; March 14.60; April 14.15; May 14.15; September 14.15; November 14.15; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 16¾. Sugar, raw dull but easier; fair refining 2 11-16; refined dull but steady; off A 3 7-16@3 11-16; standard A 3¾@3 15-16; cut loaf and crushed 4⅝@4 9-16; granulated 3⅞@4 1-16; cubes 4 11-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans in fair demand; open kettle 28@38. Rice fairly active and firm; domestic, fair to extra 4⅛@6; Japan 4¼@4½.

Provisions.

Atlanta February 11—Clear rib sides, boxed 6c; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 10@12½c; California 7½c. Breakfast bacon 10½c. Lard—Best quality 7½c; second quality 7⅛c; compound 6c.

St. Louis, February 11—Pork, standard mess $10.12½. Lard, prime steam 6.37½. Dry salt meats, shoulders 4.50; long clear 5.37½; clear ribs 5.50; short clear 5.62½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.37½; long clear 5.75; clear ribs 5.87½; short clear 6.00.

New York, February 11—Pork quiet but steady; old mess $11.25@12.00. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and firm; western steam 6.87½; city steam 6.50; options, February 6.85; May 7.

Chicago, February 11—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $9.95@10.00. Lard 6.57½. Short ribs, loose 5.05@5.10. Dry salt shoulders boxed 4.62½@4.75; short clear sides boxed 5.35@5.45.

Cincinnati, February 11—Pork, mess $10.75. Lard, steam leaf 6.87½; kettledried 6.87½. Bacon, shoulders 5.25; short rib sides 6.00; short clear 6.50.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, February 11—Spirits turpentine firm at 29 for regulars; sales 74 casks; receipts 28 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1000 bbls; A, B and C $1.00; D $1.05; E $1.15; F $1.25; G $1.35; H $1.75; I $1.90; K $2.10; M $2.40; N $2.60; windowglass $2.75; waterwhite $2.85.

Wilmington, February 11—Rosin firm; strained $1.02½; good strained $1.07½; turpentine, nothing doing; tar firm at $1.00; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; soft $1.50; virgin $1.70.

New York February 11—Rosin dull; strained common to good $1.35@1.40; turpentine quiet and firm; 30@30½.

Charleston, February 11—Turpentine firm at 27; rosin firm; good strained $1.05.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, February 11—Apples—$3.50@4.00 ₩ bbl. Lemons—Messina $2.75@3.00; Florida $2.00@2.50 ₩ box; Sicily $2.00@2.50. Oranges—Good stock quoted at $2.00@2.50 ₩ box; frost-touched 75c @1.00. Cocoanuts 3@3½c. Pineapples—Crates of 2 doz. $2.00@2.05; 4 dozen $4.00@4.50. Bananas—Straights $1.00@1.50; culls 75c@$1.00. Figs 11@11½c. Raisins—New California $1.75; ¼ boxes 65@75c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 15@15c; pecans 8½@9c; Brazil 7½@8c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 10@11c. Peanuts—Virginia electric light 5c; fancy handpicked 3½@4c; North Carolina 3½@4c; Georgia 3@2½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, February 11—Eggs 18@20c. Butter—Western creamery 22½@25; fancy Tennessee 15@18; choice 12½; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 8@10 ₩ lb; hens 22½@25; spring chickens, large 16@18c; medium 12½@15c; small 8@10c; ducks 18@20. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c; ducks 10@12½c; chickens 10@12½c. Irish potatoes—Burbank $2.50@2.75 ₩ bbl; 90c@$1.00 ₩ bu; Tennessee bu. 65@75c. Sweet potatoes 50@60c ₩ bu. Honey—strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½. Onions, 90@$1.00 ₩ bu.; bbls. $2.25@2.50. Cabbage 1@1½c.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS,
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
15 Wall-st., New York. 70 State-st., Boston.
CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL, WATER and OTHER HIGH GRADE BONDS
Bought and Sold. Correspondence Solicited.
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To lend in sums of $1,000 to $10,000 at moderate interest rates, to be secured by Atlanta improved real estate. Apply to Aaron Haas, Kiser Building, 37 South Pryor street.

For Parlor Goods you will not regret looking at our new spring stock. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

LUMBER!
MANUFACTURERS OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MANTELS
and every class of house building material, in hardwood or pine; stair building, store fronts and office fixtures.
Dealers in window, plate and fancy glass. Wholesale and retail dealers in lumber and bridge timbers. Get your estimates from us before placing your orders. Office—No. 1 North Forsyth street. Factory—Nos. 64 to 68 Elliott street.
Telephones—Office 389; Factory 1020.
WILLINGHAM & CO., ATLANTA, GA.
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ENGLISH BISCUITS
We are not English enough to turn up our trousers in Atlanta because it rains in London, but we unqualifiedly recommend
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits
for luncheons, dinners and teas. They are of the finest quality and agree with even the most delicate.
Our assortment is very large.
THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO
390 and 392 Peachtree St. 'Phone 628.

FINANCIAL.
LOANS.
We can place promptly 6 per cent loans on business property and 7 per cent loans on residence property. Call and make application.
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FORTUNES
made daily by speculation; market low. Grasp this opportunity to increase your income by successful speculation in grain, stocks, provisions. Our latest manual mailed free. J. S. Level, Banker and Broker, 26 Rialto building, Chicago.
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W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALERS IN
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John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
§From Savannah and Jacksonville	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 15 am	§To Savannah and Jacksonville	7 30 am
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	8 30 am
From Macon and Albany	11 30 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	2 00 pm	To Hapeville	2 45 pm
From Hapeville	4 15 pm	§To Macon and Albany	4 25 pm
From Hapeville	6 05 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
§From Savannah and Jacksonville	8 05 pm	§To Savannah and Jacksonville	6 55 pm
Following Trains Sunday only:		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
§From Hapeville	2 40 pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
§From Nashville	7 00 am	§To Nashville	8 05 am
From Marietta	8 30 am	§To Chattanooga	2 00 pm
From Rome	10 50 am	To Rome	4 00 pm
§From Chatt'n'ga	12 25 pm	To Marietta	5 30 pm
§From Nashville	6 25 pm	§To Nashville	8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
§From Montg'm'y	6 40 am	§To Montgomery	5 35 am
From Newnan	8 20 am	To Manchester	8 38 am
From Manchester	10 30 am	To Palmetto	11 55 am
§From Selma	11 40 am	§To Montgomery	1 30 pm
From Palmetto	2 20 pm	To Manchester	3 15 pm
From Manchester	5 30 pm	§To Selma	4 20 pm
§From Montg'm'y	6 15 pm	§To Newnan	5 45 pm
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Newnan	10 15 am	To Newnan	5 10 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
§From Augusta	5 00 am	§To Augusta	7 15 am
From Covington	7 45 am	§To Augusta	3 05 pm
§From Augusta	12 15 pm	To Covington	6 05 pm
§From Augusta	6 00 pm	§To Augusta	10 45 pm
MIDDLE GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC. (VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD TO COVINGTON.)			
From Milledgeville	12 15 pm	To Milledgeville	7 45 am
From Milledgeville	6 00 pm	To Milledgeville	3 05 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
§From Wash'gton	5 20 am	§To Richmond	8 00 am
From Cornelia	8 30 am	§To Washington	12 00 m
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Cornelia	4 35 pm
§From Richmond	3 30 pm	§To Washington	9 05 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (WESTERN SYSTEM.)			
No.		No.	
31 Frm Cincinnati	11 35 pm	32 To Cincinnati	4 22 am
32 Frm Jacks'ville	4 12 am	31 To Jacksonville	11 45 pm
37 Frm Chattan'ga	1 59 pm	38 To Chatanooga	2 00 pm
33 Frm Rome	10 35 am	34 To Chattanooga	7 30 am
36 From Macon	8 50 pm	35 To Macon	7 45 am
38 From Jaxville	11 45 am	37 To Jaxville	4 10 pm
32 Frm Brunswick	4 12 am	31 To Brunswick	11 45 pm
51 Frm G'nv'le Mis'l	11 40 am	50 To Gr'nv'le Mis	4 10 pm
53 Frm Birmin'h'm	8 50 pm	52 To Birmingham	6 00 am
55 Frm Tallapoosa	8 50 am	54 To Tallapoosa	5 00 pm
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
From Norfolk	5 20 am	To Charleston	7 15 am
From Athens	8 00 am	To Washington	12 00 m
§From Washingt'n	4 00 pm	To Athens	3 45 pm
From Charleston	6 45 pm	To Norfolk	8 15 pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 30 am	To Columbus	7 30 am
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 25 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	11 00 am	To Fort Valley	2 30 pm

S.A.L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC 23, 1894.

"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

DOUBLE DAILY
Between Atlanta and New York.

No. 38. Daily.	No 402. Daily.	Central Time Daily and Sunday	No 403 Daily	Daily No. 41
8 15 pm	12 00 m	Lv Atlanta c.t.i Ar	4 09 pm	5 20 am
pm	2 28 pm	Ar... Winder... Lv	3 42 pm	am
		East. Time		
11 48 pm	3 03 pm	Ar... Athens... Lv	3 03 pm	3 40 am
12 57 am	4 15 pm	Ar... Elberton... Lv	2 04 pm	2 31 am
2 02 am	4 55 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	1 15 pm	1 59 am
2 35 am	5 30 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	12 48 pm	12 57 am
3 30 am	6 08 pm	Ar... Clinton... Lv	12 04 pm	12 10 am
5 00 am	7 23 pm	Ar... Chester... Lv	10 51 am	10 55 pm
6 30 am	8 35 pm	Ar... Monroe... Lv	9 40 am	9 25 pm
10 25 am	9 45 pm	Ar... Charlotte... Lv	5 50 am	7 55 pm
7 45 am	9 45 pm	Ar. Wadesboro Lv	8 37 am	8 11 pm
8 30 am	10 20 pm	Ar. Rockingham. Lv	8 05 am	7 41 pm
8 40 am	10 28 pm	Ar... Hamlet... Lv	7 51 am	7 30 pm
2 30 pm	7 50 am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	7 30 pm	3 45 pm
9 40 am	11 21 pm	Ar... So. Pines Lv	7 10 am	6 27 pm
10 30 am	12 05 am	Ar... Sanford... Lv	6 28 am	5 31 pm
11 60 am	1 28 am	Ar... Raleigh... Lv	5 17 am	5 02 pm
1 42 pm	3 05 am	Ar. Henders'n Lv	4 03 am	1 52 pm
3 12 pm	4 05 am	Ar... Weldon... Lv	2 48 am	11 54 am
5 50 pm	7 30 am	Ar. Norfolk... Lv	9 00 pm	9 05 am
5 51 pm	6 00 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	12 55 am	9 59 am
6 43 pm	6 40 am	Ar Richmond Lv	12 23 am	9 05 am
11 10 pm	10 45 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	8 40 pm	4 30 am
12 48 am	12 05 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	7 05 pm	2 51 am
3 45 am	1 25 pm	Ar Phil'delphia Lv	5 16 pm	1 47 pm
6 53 am	3 53 pm	Ar New York Lv	3 20 pm	9 00 pm

Trains Nos. 402 and 403 are solid vestibule trains with Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, through sleepers between Monroe and Portsmouth, Va.; Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping car between Charlotte and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41, solid between Atlanta and Norfolk, carrying Pullman sleeper attached, making direct connection at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Washington and New York, and all points north and east; at Norfolk with steamers for Washington, Bay Line for Baltimore, Old Dominion for New York. Trains 34 and 45, solid trains between Atlanta and Columbia, with through coaches for Charleston. Tickets for sale at union depot or at the company's ticket office, at No. 6 Kimball house.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President.
JOHN H. WINDER, General Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON, General Pass. Agent.
B. A. NEWLAND, Dist. Pass. Agent.
E. J. WALKER, City Pass. and Ticket Agent.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of a power of sale given in a certain deed of trust by Mathew E. Lofton to George W. Easley, trustee, for use of Cumberland Building Loan Association, of Chattanooga, Tenn., dated September 11, 1893, and recorded September 13, 1893, in Deed Book T4, page 517, in the office of the clerk of Fulton superior court, there will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in March, 1895, for cash, the following tract or parcel of land, to-wit: Part of land lot 110 of the 14th district of Fulton county, beginning at the northwest corner of West Hunter and Doray streets, in the city of Atlanta, and running thence west to Leach street eighty (80) feet, thence north eighty (80) feet, more or less, to the Jackson lot, thence east eighty (80) feet to Doray street, and thence south eighty (80) feet, more or less, to West Hunter street, being part of lots 40 and 41 of the Leach property, according to plat of Harry Krouse made April 15, 1886.

Will be sold by me at the highest bidder for said association for the purpose of paying the debt due the said association by said Lofton, and paying all expenses of making such sale.

GEORGE W. EASLEY, Trustee,
By E. M. & G. F. Mitchell, Attorneys.
feb5 5 12 19 26 mch4

Immense line in Dining-room Furniture in Oak and Mahogany. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Superior Court of Said County—Your petitioners, D. K. Knight, A. W. Wilson, Dennis Parks, Alex Jones, Lewis Varner, Felix Harris, R. C. Johnson and Washington Morgan, discreet persons of said county, respectfully show that a church has been organized in said county for promoting the cause of the Christian religion and named St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church, of which your petitioners and many others, their associates, are members. And your petitioners, for themselves and their associate members and legal successors, ask for corporate authority for said church to enforce good order, receive donations, make purchases, receive conveyances and to mortgage, encumber and affect alienations of realty or personalty, not for purposes of trade and profit, but for promoting the general design of such institution and to make all the general interests of such an establishment and all such corporate powers as may be suitable to their said enterprise and not inconsistent with the laws of the state nor violation of private rights.

Said charter to remain in force twenty years, unless sooner revoked by law.

ULYSSES LEWIS,
Attorney for Petitioners.

STATE OF GEORGIA, County of Fulton.—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an application for charter of the Saint Paul African Methodist Episcopal church as appears of file in this office.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, this the 4th day of February, 1895.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court Fulton County, Georgia.
feb5 4t tues

Legal Notice.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON CO.—By virtue of the power of sale specially granted in a certain note dated March 14, 1894, and due four months after date, given by Perkins Bros. & Co. to the Fidelity Banking and Trust Company, of Atlanta, Ga., wherein eight bonds of the Atlanta City Street Railway Company, viz., Nos. 95 to 102 inclusive, each for $1,000, and a note of the Atlanta City Street Railway Company for $5,531.55, dated December 22, 1894, due six months after date with 6 per cent interest from date and payable to Perkins Bros. & Co., or order, and by them endorsed, were pledged as collateral security, as well as by virtue of the power of sale specially given in last mentioned note, notice in writing having been given the Atlanta City Street Railway Company & Perkins Bros. & Co. over thirty days previous to date of sale, the Fidelity Banking and Trust Company will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door of the superior court of Fulton county, during the lawful hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in March, 1895, all of the aforementioned bonds, and if they do not bring enough to pay the aforesaid note of the Atlanta City Street Railway Company then said note will be put up and sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, after first endorsing thereon the amount realized from the sale of said bonds, and the proceeds of said sales will be applied as in said note specially set out and designated.

This 28th day of January, 1895.

THE FIDELITY BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.
CHARLES RUNNETTE, Cashier.
jan 29—5t tues

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.

Administrator's Sale.

Georgia Furniture Company. By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of Muscogee county, Georgia, granted at the November term, 1893, and amended at the February term, 1895, I will sell before the courthouse door of Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1895, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta and being part of land lot No. 54 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being on the northwest corner of Georgia avenue and Reed street, fronting 107 feet on the north side of Georgia avenue and extending back same width along west side of Reed street 164 feet, more or less.

Also a lot lying and being in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 53, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the west side of Mangum street 100 feet south of Simpson street and running south along Mangum street 38 feet, thence back west at right angles with Mangum street same width 100 feet and six inches.

Sold for the purpose of paying debts and distribution. Terms half cash, half in 12 months with 8 per cent interest.

C. T. PORTER,
Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Carrie F. Porter feb 7—14 21 28

Corsets.
Spring stock now in Some odd lots at half price. See our imported Corsets, the finest in the city. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Sheriff Sales.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

All that tract of land situated in the city of Atlanta, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Parsons street, distant 102 feet and 6 inches west from Walnut street, and running thence west along the south side of Parsons street fifty (50) feet, thence south one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet, thence east fifty (50) feet, thence north one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet to point of beginning, being part of land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, state of Georgia. Levied upon as the property of J. L. C. Kerr to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Blanche H. Thompson vs. the said James L. C. Kerr.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Atlanta and bounded and described as follows, being a part of land lot No. 85, in the 14th district of Fulton county, in the state of Georgia, and being part of lot No. 14, and also part of the southwest half of lot No. 15 of the subdivision of the Windsor Smith property, fronting on the southeast side of Whitehall street seventy-five (75) feet, and running back southwestwardly of same uniform width one hundred and eighty-four (184) feet, to line of land now or late of Davis, being the same premises sold to said Nancy W. Doyle by J. H. Ardis by deed dated November 15, 1890, and recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court said Fulton county, book V3 of deed at folio 387. Levied upon as the property of Nancy W. Doyle, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of DeKalb county in favor of Lewis A. Thompson vs. the said Nancy W. Doyle. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in land lot No. 75, in the 14th district of Georgia, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Georgia avenue and Crew street and extending thence west along the south side of Georgia avenue fifty (50) feet to Brittain's line, thence south along Brittain's line one hundred and fifty (150) feet to an alley, thence east along north side of said alley fifty (50) feet to Crew street, thence north along the west side of Crew street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the beginning point, and being the same property known as lot No. 8 in the Capital City Land and Improvement Company's subdivision, conveyed to the plaintiff by defendant on May 7, 1892, under section 1969 of the code of Georgia. Levied upon as the property of Mrs. Cornelia E. Maner to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of W. L. Lanendon, executor, etc., vs. the said Mrs. Cornelia E. Maner. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A part of land lot No. 162, in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the northeast corner of said land lot, thence west along the north line of said lot to Richard Jett's land, thence south along said Jett's land to land of Henry Irby, thence east along said Irby's land to east line of said land lot, thence north to beginning point, containing one hundred (100) acres, more or less. Levied upon as the property of C. C. Arrowood, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of C. J. Simmons, receiver, vs. the said C. C. Arrowood. Property pointed out by plaintiff.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: On five (5) shares of the capital stock of the Nunnally Company of the par value of one hundred (100) dollars each, said five (5) shares of stock in said company are owned by Bob Wylie. Levied upon as the property of Bob Wylie, to satisfy three (3) fi. fas. issued from the J. P. court, 1026 district, G. M., in favor of Exchange bank vs. J. H. Wilkins, maker, W. D. Wylie and Bob Wylie, endorsers, and W. D. Wylie, maker, and Bob Wylie, endorser, and Wylie & Wilkins, a firm composed of W. D. Wylie and J. H. Wilkins, makers, and L. D. Lowe and Bob Wylie as endorsers. Levy made by F. I. McDonald, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One Union sewing machine, one two-horse wagon. Levied upon as the property of William E. Brown, to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of Charles E. Thompson, transferee, vs. the said William E. Brown. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 117, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the south side of Sells avenue at the northwest corner of property owned by Mr. Sevier, thence west along Sells avenue fifty-six and one-half (56½) feet, thence south two hundred and forty (240) feet, thence east fifty-six and one-half (56½) feet, thence north two hundred and forty (240) feet, to point of beginning. Levied upon as the property of L. C. Westmoreland, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of B. A. and A. I. Van Dyke vs. the said L. C. Westmoreland.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in land lot No. 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, in the city of Atlanta, and described as follows: Beginning at a point forty (40) feet from the northeast junction of Davis and Dover streets on the northwest side of Dover street and east from Davis street, and running in an easterly direction twenty-eight (28) feet, thence extending in a northern direction parallel with Davis street same width as front, one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less, to Markham street, lot No. 12 is bounded by Markham street on the north and Dover street on the southerly side. Levied upon as the property of the defendants, George Thrasher and Kittie Thrasher, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Phoenix planing mill versus the said George Thrasher and Kittie Thrasher. The whole, part or parts of the property to be exposed for sale, the division or divisions, to be announced at time of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: That tract or parcel of land in Fulton county, being a portion of land lot 22 of the 14th district of said county, with the improvements thereon known as Little Switzerland, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the south side of a street of forty feet width, leading to Little Switzerland, three hundred (300) feet, east from the east line of the L. P. Grant park and running east five hundred (500) feet to a stake corner, thence south three hundred and forty-four (344) feet, more or less, thence easterly six hundred and seventy-five (675) feet to a stake corner, thence south two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet to a stake corner, thence westerly parallel with the third course above mentioned six hundred and seventy-five (675) feet to a stake (bearing due south from the third stake mentioned above), thence northwesterly about three hundred and five (305) feet, to the intersection with the north side of the present settlement road, thence northwesterly along the north side of said settlement road about two hundred (200) feet, to a stake three hundred (300) feet east of the east line of the L. P. Grant park, thence north three hundred and seventy (370) feet, to the beginning point, said tract containing eleven (11) acres, more or less. Levied upon as the property of Julius Hartman, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of John A. Grant, executor, versus the said Julius Hartman.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain lot in the city of Atlanta, situated on the northwest corner of East Hunter and Gullatt streets, fronting fifty (50) feet on the north side of Gullatt street and extending back west same width as front seventy (70) feet on the north of East Hunter street seventy (70) feet, being a part of land lot 45 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied upon as the property of J. C. Bridger to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the Fulton superior court in favor of Lucy E. W. Wilson versus the said J. C. Bridger. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot 46 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the west side of a ten (10) foot alley, which point is one hundred and fifty (150) feet west from Jackson street, and running thence south along the west side of said ten (10) foot alley, one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet, more or less, thence north fifty (50) feet to Lyon avenue, thence east along Lyon avenue one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet, more or less, to beginning point. Levied upon as the property of J. R. Black and C. T. McIntosh to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of H. L. McKee versus the said Black & McIntosh, composed of J. R. Black and C. T. McIntosh, and J. R. Black and C. T. McIntosh individually. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, commencing on the northwest corner of Foundry and Hulsey streets, formerly Huge, in the city of Atlanta, and running west along Foundary street fifty (50) feet, thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, more or less, to a ten (10) foot alley, being part of land lot 78 in the 14th district of said county. Levied upon as the property of Joseph Hanlon to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Kelly Bros and Bullard vs. the said Joseph Hanlon, principal, and Pat Hanlon, security. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: That tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, and in the city of Atlanta, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Strong street distance of two hundred and three and three-fourths (203¾) feet from Kennedy street, and running thence [illegible] fifty-two (52) feet and extending back east of same uniform width ninety-eight and one-half (98½) feet, known as 65 and 67 Strong street, in the city of Alanta. Levied upon as the property of John Lawrence to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the J. P. court, 1234 district, G. M., in favor of Southern Paint and Glass Company vs. the said John Lawrence. Levy made by W. H. White, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Known in the plan of the city of Atlanta as block No. 10, lot No. 5, of the Mitchell survey, fronting on Smith street, fifty and one-half (50½) feet, more or less, and running back same width two hundred and twenty-two (222) feet, to the lot on the east side of [illegible] point on west side it is one hundred and twenty-one (121) feet, more or less, to starting point, and known as No. 150 Smith street. Levied upon as the property of Elanor Hightower to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Minnie Lee Carter vs. the said Elanor Hightower. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract of land in Fulton county, Georgia, containing forty acres of land in land lot 13, 14th district of said county, beginning at the southeast corner of said land lot on the original land line, thence north to Harris's corner, on the original line, thence in a direct line westerly, and parallel to the south parallel to the south line of said land lot and east thence along [illegible] line to the beginning corner, containing 70 acres, more or less; said property being adjacent to the Central railroad. Levied upon as the property of Decatur M. Wilson and Decatur M. Wilson, trustee, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Atlanta Guano Company for use, etc., vs. the said Decatur M. Wilson and Decatur M. Wilson, trustee.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 117, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and commencing at the southwest corner of Oak and Ashby streets, and running thence west on Ashby street fifty (50) feet, thence west with said alley eighty-six and one-half (86½) feet to a ten (10) foot alley, thence south with said alley fifty (50) feet to Oak street, thence east along Oak street one hundred and eighty-three and two-thirds (183 2-3) feet to beginning point. Levied upon as the property of Mrs. Kate F. Logue to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of W. S. Bell vs. the said Mrs. Kate F. Logue.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One large Moseler Safe Company iron safe No. 108,454, one roller top desk, one steel back office chair, three oak tables, one large ry hatrack, three rocking chairs. Levied upon as the property of J. R. Tolleson to satisfy distress warrant issued from the J. P. court, 1026th district, in favor of F. P. Block, lessee, vs. the said J. R. Tolleson.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and being part of lot No. 81, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, particularly described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Wallace and State streets, thence running southeasterly along State street one hundred (100) feet, thence southwest one hundred and twenty-three and three-fourths feet (123¾) feet, thence northwesterly one hundred (100) feet to Wallace street, thence northeasterly along southeast side of Wallace street one hundred and fourteen and three-fourths (114¾) feet, to State street, the beginning point. Deed of reconveyance having been recorded in the clerk's office of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, under sections 1969, 1970 and 1971 of the code of Georgia. Levied upon as the property of Walter Saylor to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of F. C. Lacy vs. the said Walter Saylor.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in land lot No. 12, in the 14th district of now Fulton county, Georgia, and part of block No. 1 of the Medlock subdivision of 1883, beginning on the south side of St. Charles avenue at a point two hundred and ninety (290) feet east of the Boulevard and extending thence east along the south side of St. Charles avenue fifty-five (55) feet, and south of same width from St. Charles avenue two hundred (200) feet to an alley. Levied upon as the property of Kate V. Snyder, one of the defendants in fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of James P. Averill vs. the said Kate V. Snyder, C. R. Snyder, as maker, and as surety, for the purchase money of said land, for which is held by said Kate V. Snyder and a bond for title from said James P. Averill, a deed having been filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court of said county, as required by law, said property being conveyed to Kate V. Snyder, subject to a loan to secure twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars and interest held by G. R. Thompson.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in land lot No. 117 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, in the city of Atlanta, described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Sells avenue and Holderness street, and running thence east on Sells avenue fifty (50) feet, and thence south along Holderness street two hundred and fifty (250) feet, thence to Sells avenue one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence west one hundred and fifty-three (153) feet to the property of Mrs. P. E. Brown to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Hayden & Wheeler vs. the said Mrs. P. E. Brown.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, described as follows: Beginning on the [illegible] of Martin street, fronting seventy (70) feet on Richmond street, running back [illegible] two hundred (200) feet halfway to Richardson street, and being part of lot No. 16, of the [illegible] division of Summer Hill lots. Levied upon as the property of Robert Epps, administrator of the estate of Jacob Epps, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Standard Building and Loan Association vs. the said Robert Epps, administrator, etc. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that lot [illegible] being in the 4th ward of the city of Atlanta, in land lot No. 46, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and beginning at a point two (52) feet from the corner of Jackson and New Wheat streets on the south side of New Wheat street, fronting on New Wheat street fifty-two (52) feet and running back [illegible] being lot No. 30, being lot No. 21 of the [illegible] of Isham Lewis to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the J. P. court, 1026th district, G. M., in favor of J. B. Redwine, vs. the said Isham Lewis. Levy made by [illegible] L. C.

J. J. BARNES, Sheriff

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We have recently bought a "job lot" of fine, high grade Pocket Knives and Razors, which are going at prices that you cannot buy at elsewhere.
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NO VERDICT REACHED

Police Board Failed to Decide the Fate of the Three Detectives.

HEARD ARGUMENT YESTERDAY

And Had a Private Session Lasting Nearly an Hour.

WILL MEET TODAY OR TOMORROW

Stirring Speeches Made Before the Board by the Attorneys in the Case—No Ballot Taken.

The board of police commissioners convened, heard argument for three hours in the case against Detectives Wright, Looney and Cason, and, after nearly an hour's secret deliberation, adjourned without reaching a decision.

What that decision will be is a question that will not be known until the next meeting of the board, which will probably be held some time today or tomorrow.

The argument yesterday afternoon was exhaustive and notable, except in a few instances, for the same bitter personalism that pervaded the speech-making of the Baker investigation.

It was a few minutes after 3 o'clock before the commissioners divested themselves of their stormcoats and settled themselves down comfortably in the six big chairs on the platform. The hall was filled. Some had assembled as early as 2 o'clock for the purpose of securing good seats, and waited in eager expectancy for the speeches.

Mr. Tinsley W. Rucker opened for the prosecution. His speech was scarcely of an argumentative nature, as the time allowed him was too short for dwelling on the different features of the case. It was his mission to outline the programme of prosecution. This he did in a clear, forceful and impressive way. Without going into the details of the various points, he brought out the charges which he believed the evidence sustained. In clean-cut, decisive sentences he clinched the different features and drove them home in well rounded periods.

Mr. Rucker began by complimenting the board for the patient way in which the investigation had been conducted and the tedious but thorough work of the commissioners. The main charges that the prosecution had conducted the case on, he said, referred to the testimony taken from Pafford, the young medical student, the taking of the money from Armstrong; the acceptance of the rings from Carrie Clarke, the failure to have Harp indicted and the protection given him in the gambling business by Looney; the protection allowed to Hall in the blind tiger business at the National hotel, and the malicious and unwarranted charges brought out to injure the character of Amos Baker.

Where Statements Differ.

In the Pafford case Mr. Rucker called attention to the fact that the young man was an involuntary witness and had been drawn into the case against his own will. He was not a gambler and did not belong to that set which the defense claimed was solely responsible for the prosecution of the detectives. Mr. Rucker called attention to the great variance in the testimony of Pafford and the statement of the detectives in regard to the amount of money which the young man gave up. Pafford, he said, had no reason for saying that he gave the detectives $15 instead of $5, as reported by them to the board of police commissioners, whereas the officers had no reason for wishing to make a false report. In the first place, they had held the money up too long, and in the second place they were ashamed to make it known that they had received $15 for recovering $40 The per cent for collecting was too great.

In the Armstrong case he said that the testimony of Dewey, who told about the transaction, was unimpeached. It was wholly otherwise. The testimony of Carrie Clarke corroborated it, and this coincident testimony was proof that it had occurred.

Looney and the List.

The mutilated list was a strange feature. It had been clearly proven why J. C. Ray's name had been omitted. He gave Fatty Grubb $5. This was carried to Looney and the next time Looney saw Ray, he broke out with the remark: "There's h—l to play with these gamblers, but that's all right; I'll take care of you."

Mr. Rucker said that he was not impressed with Looney's borrowing record. He received $60 from Harp, the same amount from Seltzer, and in innumerable instances had taken money from men of that class.

"Is everybody lying," he said, "except the detectives? Is no one telling the truth except these three men here on trial? Shall we destroy altogether the testimony of all these men, the unimpachable testimony which has been brought out in this case?"

Carrie Clark's Rings.

In reference to Carrie Clarke and her ring, Mr. Rucker said that the acceptance of the presents was not so serious as the denial of the men on the Baker case that they had received them.

The Aragon hotel muddle was another serious case. Why was it that they did not prosecute Harp and Cunningham, while Thompson, the fellow who got out of the way and the only fellow who had not put up some money, was immediately indicted?

Hall, he said, had undeniably been protected. For over two years he had conducted one of the most disreputable resorts right under the nose of Looney and yet he had never been prosecuted.

Mr. Rucker concluded his remarks by calling attention to the groundless charges brought up against Baker. He spoke for about thirty minutes.

Glenn's Eloquent Defense.

The defense of Colonel W. C. Glenn was eloquent. He covered fully the whole case and replied in a telling way to all the charges mentioned by Mr. Rucker.

Mr. Glenn said that it was a hard matter for any man to stand the scrutiny of ten or twelve years, even on good and reliable testimony, but when that evidence came from gamblers and thieves, so confessed, it was much more difficult to stand. Mr. Glenn said that it was a fight of the lawless element against the law-abiding.

"I claim," he said, "to represent the supreme majesty of the law in this combat with the powers of darkness. I represent the sentiment that stands up for the maintenance of the law and the rights of all good citizens."

Touching on the National hotel, he painted it as a resort for all the demons of darkness, "and Hall," he said, pointing to where the young man was seated, "was the Prospero who could conjure up every form of vice and crime. Was it an outrage then to charge Baker, who was the boon friend, the inseparable companion, the intimate associate of such a man?"

Mr. Dodd Interrupts.

"The prosecution," he said, "dwells on this charge against Baker referring to the Dodd transaction. Now there's nothing so awful about that. The charge stands undenied that Tom Dodd did get these goods and carry them to Hall's bar. He went there in the night time and while his father was asleep carried off these—"

Mr. Greene Dodd was sitting not very for from the speaker He jumped up excitedly.

"That's not so, sir! That's not so. It's a falsehood and I denounce it."

This sudden break in the proceedings was a surprise. In a verry cool and deliberative manner Mr. Glenn turned towards Mr. Dodd.

"Oh, Mr. Dodd, go home—go home and wash your head; you need it."

Chairman English's Gavel.

Mr. Dodd was still crying "falsehood."

In the mean time the gavel of Chairman English had been tapping away vigorously. He was mad at the interruption, and gave Mr. Dodd a red-hot roast.

"I'll have to ask you," he said, turning to Chief Connolly, "to take this man out if he continues to act this way. We can't permit this."

There was no reply from Mr. Dodd. He quieted immediately and cast a sneering glance in the direction of Mr. Glenn.

"I was probably mistaken," continued Mr. Glenn, "Mr. Dodd might not have been asleep, but he was not at the store when the goods were taken away."

A Mystery in the Pafford Case.

Colonel Glenn dismissed the Pafford case in a very few remarks.

"There's something very mysterious about this," he said. "I can't understand some parts of it. Who was moving Moss in this business? Why did Moss pay that visit to the young man so early in the morning? What was the motive that induced him to take such an active interest in this case? Who was pulling the strings?"

About the amount taken from Pafford, he argued that the board would have passed up $15 just as quickly as it passed up the $5, and that there was no motive on the part of the detectives to make a false statement in the matter.

The Armstrong case Mr. Glenn dismissed as a myth and fabrication. "I'll leave Dewey, Armstrong and Brown Allen all in the same boat," he said.

"Now, how about Harp? I've heard of the harp of Tara's hall and the harp of a thousand strings and various other musical instruments. I've heard of the lyre, too—I mean the l-y-r-e, of course." (Laughter.)

About the List.

It was Mr. Glenn's position that the grand ury and the solicitor's office were just as much to blame for not indicting Harp and Cunningham as the detectives. Looney had told all he knew about the matter, and the prosecution rested upon the solicitor general's office.

On the city court affairs he paid a high tribute to Solicitor Lewis Thomas and Judge Westmoreland. He explained the mutilated list by saying there was no attempt whatever to leave off the names. If the detectives were bent on fraud, they would have taken a much surer method than sending in such a clumsy paper to a critical grand jury. He said that the commissioners were investigating charges which an able grand jury, assisted by the ablest solicitor general of the state, had investigated a month, and failed to find anything criminating.

As to Looney, he had proved himself the most aggressive officer on the force. He had been designated as the special officer to run down these gamblers, and he had accomplished his purpose with wonderful credit.

Looney a Faithful Servant.

"Convict Looney, and you dismiss the best servant the city has ever had; convict him, and a peon and a shout will go up not from the pulpits, not from the mothers whose wayward sons are treading the paths of darkness and vice, but from the mouth of the wicked will rise a mighty shout, Hall will dance a jig and Harp will strike his lyre."

Colonel Genn's peroration was especially eloquent, and when he sat down there was loud hand clapping about the whole room.

Judge Anderson's Logic.

Judge James A. Anderson ended the discussion in a speech full of force and logic. He lifted his argument from the narrow ground of personal attack and placed it on the high level of calculative reason. There was not a bitter sling throughout the whole of his discourse. He put in sledge hammer blows and the effect could be seen.

The points of prosecution outlined by Mr. Rucker were elucidated and explained. The matter of obtaining the money from Pafford was a serious affair. The mutilation of the grand jury list had never been satisfactorily explained. There was something dark about it.

Judge Anderson dwelt for sometime upon the charges made out against Baker and the malicious way adopted by the detectives to carry out their work in that case.

When Judge Anderson had finished there were many in doubt as to the decision of the board who before that time had decided that an acquittal would follow.

In a few sentences Chairman English thanked the attorneys in the case and adjourned the session.

The Decision—What?

The commissioners filed into the mayor's office. It was expected that a decision would be reached, but after a half hour's discussion they filed out again and made their way home.

The time spent in the mayor's office was spent mainly in examining evidence and looking into the various records.

"We came to no agreement, but there was no split or anything like that," said Chairman English, as he made his way down the steps.

"No, we took no ballot at all. We looked over some of the records and decided to wait for a while before making the decision."

When the board adjourned no time was fixed upon for the next meeting. It was understood that the members should be notified when to come together again. This will probably be some time today or tomorrow.

The decision is still a matter of vague speculation.

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Better
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Best
of all external remedies

Allcock's Porous Plaster

For lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles, soreness in the back, chest or side.

The Only Safe Way when suffering, is to insist on having "ALLCOCK'S."

Allcock's Corn Shields,
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Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills

are purely vegetable; a safe and effective remedy for young and old.

FUNERAL OF MRS. PATTERSON.

The Services Will Be Held at Her Son's Residence This Afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. Rebecca A. Patterson will occur from the residence of her son, Mr. John D. Patterson, No. 45 Merritts avenue, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Patterson leaves several children—Messrs. W. H. and John D. Patterson, of Atlanta; Mr. Edward R. Patterson, of New Orleans, and Mr. James B. Patterson, of Tyler, Tex.

For a number of years prior to her death Mrs. Patterson had been in feeble health and though her death, which occurred last Sunday afternoon, was not unexpected, it was, nevertheless, a severe shock to the members of the bereaved household and to a large circle of friends in this city. Mrs. Patterson was seventy-seven years old at the time of her death, and was universally beloved by all who knew her.

DRUGGISTS TODAY.

Convention of Southern Wholesale Druggists Begins Here Today.

TO BE WELCOMED BY MAYOR KING

Full Programme of the Convention—To Be Complimented by a Theater Party Tonight.

The third annual convention of the Southern Association of Wholesale Druggists will assemble in Atlanta today.

The association is composed of the leading wholesale druggists of the southern states and there will be members in attendance from almost every state in the south.

The Southern Association of Wholesale Druggists was organized at New Orleans in 1892, and the first annual convention of the association was held in that city in February, 1893.

The association was organized for the purpose of bringing about a closer and more friendly relation between the wholesale druggists in the south and the main object of the annual conventions is to discuss matters pertaining to their interest and welfare.

The southern association is a branch or auxiliary of the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, the latter being composed of four branch associations. They are the western branch, the southern branch, the Lake Erie branch and the Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois branch.

The southern association's membership is made up among the wholesale druggists of the states south of the Potomac river, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. It also includes St. Louis and Cario and cities in Texas.

The convention will probably bring tweny-ty-five or thirty of the largest wholesale druggists of the south to the city and among them will be men of great prominence and innuence in the southern drug business.

The convention will be called to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the convention hall of the Hotel Aragon, where the headquarters will be during the stay of the druggists in the city.

The Programme of Today.

Hon. Porter King, mayor of Atlanta, will welcome the association to the city in one of his usual happy speeches, after which prayer will be offered by Rev. Dr. Barnett, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. The address of welcome by Mayor King will be responded to by President Van Vleet, of the association, of Memphis, Tenn., and addresses will be made by members of the local committee on entertainment, and the visitors. Mr. M. A. Fall, of Atlanta, second vice president of the association and chairman of the local committee, will probably respond to the speeches on behalf of the Atlanta druggists.

After the conclusion of the welcoming formalities, the association will get down to business. The first order of business will be the delivery of the president's annual address, after which various matters of interest to the association will be taken up.

The convention will be in session today and tomorrow and during their stay will be hospitably entertained by the Atlanta wholesale druggists. A committee has been appointed by them to take the matter in hand and from the personnel of the committee a pleasant time is assured the visitors.

A Theater Party Tonight.

The members of the association will be given a theater party to see Madame Rhea in "Bonaparte at School" and "The New Magdalen" at the Grand opera house tonight, and if the weather is favorable they will be given a drive over the city tomorrow which will include a visit to the exposition grounds.

A number of other features of entertainment will be arranged by the Atlanta committee, which is composed of Mr. M. A. Fall, chairman, treasurer of the Lamar & Rankin Drug Company; Mr. W. A. Loyless, manager of the Bradfield Regulator Company; Mr. R. R. Evans, secretary of the Lamar & Rankin Drug Company; Mr. A. J. Haltiwanger, of the Haltiwanger-Taylor Drug Company, and Mr. C. L. Stoney, assistant secretary of the Lamar & Rankin Drug Company.

The Officers of the Body.

The officres of the association for the present year are P. P. Van Vleet, president, of Memphis, Tenn.; D. D. Phillips, first vice president, of Nashville, Tenn.; M. A. Fall, second vice president of Atlanta; F. M. Shumaker, third vice president, of Waco, Tex.; A. G. Cassell, secretary, of Vicksburg, Miss.; and J. C. Lyons, treasurer of New Orleans.

Some of the prominent members of the association who will be in attendance are: P. P. Van Vleet president, of Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Main, president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, of New York; A. G. Cassell, secretary, of Vicksburg, Miss.; H. W. Williams, of the H. W. Williams & Co., of Fort Worth, Tex.; J. H. Brown, of the C. J. Lincoln company, of Little Rock, Ark.; D. D. Phillips, of Berry DeMoville & Co., of Nashville, Tenn.; C. S. Martin, of Spurlock, Neal & Co. of Nashville; T. C. Peck, of S. J. Lamar & Sons, of Macon, Ga.; Theodore Meyer, of Meyer Bros.' Drug Company, St. Louis; C. H. Pettit, of the Robinson Pettit company, of Louisville; W. C. Peter, of Arthur Peter & Co., of Louisville, and B. C. Neal, of the Neal-Richardson company, of Louisville.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

It Meets in the Classic City Next Month.

The annual state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Athens, Ga., next month.

It will open on the 14th of March and close on the evening of the 17th.

Mr. Henry Hillyer, the chairman of the state organization, has issued the following call for the convention:

"To the Christian Associations of Georgia—In sending out this call for the seventeenth annual state convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Georgia, it is with hearts full of gratitude to God for His many blessings showered upon our work during the past year, and the many evidences of prosperity which He gives for the future.

"We invite and urge the Christian young men of our state to meet with us at Athens, March 14th to 17th, and there help us devise plans by which the young men in our country districts, our towns, cities and colleges may be reached for Christ.

"Will you not unite with us in prayer that God's richest blessing may rest upon the gathering?

"Plan to be with us. We need you. Your community needs the information which you will gain there."

A special rate has been secured on all the railroads, and the delegates to the convention can avail themselves of this reduction by complying with the certificate plan.

For definite information in regard to schedules or to the work of the convention those who wish to attend should apply to Mr. W. M. Lewis, the state secretary, at the Atlanta association. The convention will be largely attended.

—Judge Newman was one of the victims of the snow storm yesterday. His judicial gravity was upset by a tumble on the sidewalk that gave him a severe jar in addition to inflicting a painful injury upon one of his eyes. His official duties, however, will not be interrupted by this unpleasant episode and he will renew his court duties, serene and smiling, this morning. The federal court will adjourn for the term next Thursday.

REJECTED THE PLAN.

There Will Be No Joint City and County Building.

DISCUSSION OF BAILIFFS' SALARIES

Commissioner Thompson Refused to Attend Yesterday's Meeting—The Steele-Ansley Proposition to Be Taken Up.

The board of county commissioners and the public buildings committee of the city council held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of President Collier at the exposition rooms.

The meeting was for the purpose of discussing the Campbell plan for a joint city county building and take some action upon it; the result was that the county commissioners rejected the plan.

When the meeting was called to order yesterday, of the county commissioners, all were present except Commissioner Thompson, who refused to come because he had not been given six hours notice of the meeting and what it was for, and three members of the public buildings committee—Messrs. Welch, Harralson and Camp.

Councilman Welch simply stated the plan to the commissioners. He explained that it was the intention of Mr. Campbell's proposition to purchase the old capitol site and erect there a building for the use of the city and the county and with a large armory and auditorium. The feasibility of the plan was assured and it became a matter of finances.

There was no suggestion made as to how the expenses would be divided between the county and the city and no suggestion as to the arrangements of officers, Finally a motion was made by Commissioner Jack Spalding.

"I move," said Mr. Spalding," that on account of the depleted condition of the county's treasury, we do not entertain the city's proposition."

There was no second to the motion. Mr. Brown looked at Mr. Adair and Chairman Collier looked from one to the other.

"I hear no second," said Mr. Collier.

"Can't it be put without having a second?" asked Commissioner Adair. "There are times, perhaps, when one does not want to second a motion yet would vote for it. We might as well decided that now."

"I am of the same opinion," said Mr. Brown.

"I move," said Mr. Adair, "that a motion before the county commissioners need no second hereafter."

The motion was put an adopted and the motion of Mr. Spalding put. It was carried. The members of the public buildings committee arose and bowed themselves out.

Those Special Bailiffs' Salaries.

Solicitor Hill was present at the meeting in the exposition rooms and when the joint meeting was over asked about the matter of the special bailiffs' salaries.

"If they are bailiffs they deserve $60 a month," said Mr. Adair. "If there is a law to authorize the paying of the salary and it is legal, why we should pay them the $100."

"I am in favor of paying Mr. Monaghan his $100," said Mr. Spalding. "I am in favor of paying it for this month and for every coming month that he is at work."

"I won't vote," said Mr. Brown, "because Mr. Thompson said that he wouldn't attend the meeting because he wasn't properly notified. It might be taken by him as a discourtesy."

"I move," said Mr. Adair, "that the county attorney report immediately. Mr. Monaghan should be paid last month's salary because he worked under the impression that he was going to get it."

Under a State Law.

"Certainly Monaghan and McConnell are entitled to their salaries as special bailiffs," said a well-known attorney yesterday, "and if the board fixed their salaries at $100 that is the amount they are each entitled to.

"They are special bailiffs under a state law. It is an act of the legislature of 1890 and 1891. It is in volume 1 of the acts for that year. The act authorizes the employment of special bailiffs for the solicitor general of the superior, city or county court in cities of 20,000 inhabitants and over. The salaries of these bailiffs are to be fixed by the ordinary of the county or the county commissioners. The salary of Special Bailiff Monaghan was fixed by the old board. That he deserves every cent of it, I, for one, am willing to testify."

That Hotel Proposition.

Since the county commissioners have disposed of the proposed joint building by their action yesterday afternoon, it is very likely that the city will begin to look out for a site of its own. In the meantime the proposition made by the Messrs. Steele and Ansley is occupying the minds of the public buildings committee.

Messrs. Steele and Ansley propose to build a hotel on Pryor street opposite the site of the old station house and after it has been used during the exposition for this purpose, they desire to turn it over to the city to be used as a city hall. They will build the hotel on any general plan suggested by the city authorities and will arrange the rooms so that they can readily be thrown into the proper size wanted by the city.

These gentlemen want the city to occupy their building for five years at a rent that will amount to a fair interest on the amount invested. They do not believe that they can make money running a hotel for only a few months, and that is the length of time it will be needed. The members of the public buildings committee are inclined to look upon the proposition with favor.

There was to have been a meeting of the public buildings committee yesterday afternoon for the purpose of disposing of this question, but as Mr. A. B. Steele had requested to be heard upon his plan, the meeting will not occur until the latter part of this week, since he is out of the city.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Crisp Pastry

Free from all the disagreeable greasy effects that result from the use of lard will be had, if COTTOLENE is used. Fish and cakes fried in it are simply delicious because it adds a flavor to them that cannot possibly be obtained from the use of any other frying material. Get the genuine COTTOLENE, as there are numerous questionable imitations. The trade mark given here is on each pail. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails. Made only by

TRADE MARK

The
N. K. Fairbank Company,
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

A Conundrum

What shortcoming in man is most distasteful to a

WOMAN ? AND WHY ?

Is the conundrum lately propounded by a celebrated Sunday metropolitan paper, and its fair readers answer in swelling and universal chorus

"WANT OF MANLINESS, UNMANLINESS! INEFFECTIVENESS!"

The WHAT and WHY is glowingly expressed in nutshell fashion by Miss R., who answers: "DARE-DEVILTRY is what the eternal woman in us likes best. We would be fought for still—and MASTERED."

The thousands of men readers of The Constitution should DIGEST and PROFIT by this lucid insight of the

NEW WOMAN.

She has evidently reached the bottom facts on what the paper declares (and truly) to be "a most important question"—one that intimately concern human happiness. Mark! MANLINESS is THE ESSENTIAL with her—nothing feminine or epicene. MANLINESS, as Webster defines it, "is having the qualities of a MAN!" and these qualities—VIRILITY, BRAVERY and mental and moral SOUNDNESS—are based on perfect health of

BODY AND MIND.

But the dissipations of youth's mature manhood exhaust the citadel of LIFE as surely as the inroads of AGE. Yet a man—so called—young, middle aged or old, impotent and helpless in body and mind, a barebones; in short, a

PATTERN FAMILY SKELETON!

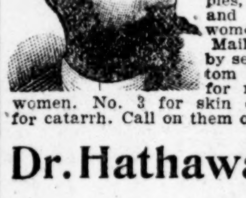
can by a brief course of home treatment be radically cured of

NERVOUS DEBILITY

and restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH and a SECOND YOUTH, his shortcomings FORGOTTEN and his future happiness and well-being assured.

A course of scientific treatment by those expert specialists, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad street, will of a VERITY promptly insure the above. Rochefoucauld says: "Few people know how to be old." WE say: "Few people know how to be young." Read our book of 64 pages and learn how to be a perfect man or a perfect woman. Sent free by mentioning The Constitution.

OUR SPECIALTIES.



All diseases peculiar to man and woman kind, syphilis, gleet, unnatural discharges, blood poisoning, nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, pimples, piles, catarrh, and all diseases of women.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No. 4 for catarrh. Call on them or address

Dr. Hathaway & Co

No. 22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8.

New spring stock of Laces and Embroideries are now open. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.
Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.

Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

Notice---Sale of Bonds.

Until 12 o'clock m. of March 4, 1895, sealed bids will be received for bonds of the town of Abbeville, Ga. Abbeville has 1,500 inhabitants, taxable property $175,000; $9,000 of the bonds will be used in erecting academy and $1,000 for artesian well. Ten bonds will be sold of the denomination of $1,000, falling due thirty years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Right to reject any and all bids reserved. Form of bond to be dictated by purchaser. Address clerk town council, Abbeville, Ga.
feb 7—to mar 1

In Carpets we will show this week a full line of the new spring designs at prices that will prove interesting. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

TRADE MARK

Big G

Is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Whites, Spermatorrhœa, Gleet, unnatural discharges or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent and guaranteed not to stricture.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, on receipt of $1.00. Descriptive Circular mailed on request.

Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

BIG G
PRICE $1.00

Old Ladies' Shoes, soft and comfortable, in Congress, Lace and Buskin, at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co's.

Mud FITS ANY BICYCLE.

The Mud Guard of the Age. New. Made of transparent celluloid, almost invisible, very light, very handsome, very durable, very practical. Put on and off in a second Rolls to small compass. Metal adjustments small; neat, nickle-plated. No other guards used in towns where this is introduced. Price $2.25, sent prepaid to any address. Money returned if not satisfied. You want it sure. Agents and Dealers wanted. We make the most practical high grade bicycle hub, crank hanger and frame and fill orders for one or a thousand. LOWER THAN ANYONE. Write anyway.
F. S. WATERS & CO., 13 So. Union St., Chicago, Ill.

If you wish to find the true point of

THE INCOME TAX

and feel the full force of it, sit down on these.

And then,

HERE'S ANOTHER POINT!

If you want to make your income big enough to be taxable, you ought to save money. Clothing is as good an article to save on as any. If you don't know how, let somebody show you—us for instance? What do we know about it? Well, frankly, we hardly know anything else. We have spent twenty-five years learning the Clothing business—how to serve our customers best. You can tax our energies and experience in this direction if you wish—we tax you very little for "GOOD CLOTHES," Original Styles, honest business methods and the "Lowest Prices" ever quoted on "FINE CLOTHING."

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Advertisers of Facts.
3 WHITEHALL ST.

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THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH

Broadway and 36th Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

Covers the entire block on Broadway, with 400 rooms and 200 bathrooms.

The leading Southern Hotel of the metropolis. First-class accommodations at fair prices on either the American or European Plan.

LOUIS L. TODD,
Proprietor.

Open Nov. 5th to May Ist.

Hotel Cordova
St. Augustine, Fla.

$3
$3.50
$4
per day.

C. B. KNOTT, Manager.

Hotel Ponce de Leon will open Jan. 16, 1895.

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TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.

KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS.

The oldest lens-grinders in the state.
Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

Look!
Look!
Look!

500 Hardwood Mantels from $4 up.

2,000 Grates from $1.50 up.

1,000 Tile Hearths and Facings at your own price.

Our stock must be reduced.

These goods must be sold, and you will be the loser if you do not call and see us. They are being closed out first. We sold 60 Mantels this week. Come at once and get your choice.

We sell the best Wrought Stee Ranges made.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH COMPANY.

See our new designs in Silk and Wool Draperies. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

WARM AND WOOLLY

That's the pleasantest kind of sensation these chilly days. It is a question of $2 between you and a cold. For $2 you have the good, sensible, substantial Scotch Wool Underwear. For $3 you can have very good Merino. Other grades, of course—some higher, some lower. If you have more dollars to spend you can have your choice of the very best markets the world affords. Money spent in Underwear is health—Health is money saved—better than money.

GLOVES.

A variety of very desirable and stylish Gloves that are meeting with strong recognition.

The best make—Most exclusive style—Most perfect fit—and the lowest prices—That's our Clothes precisely—We have no fear of pleasing the most exacting.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.
Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers.
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Art Goods.

Cups and Saucers

French China, assorted shapes and decorations, 25c to $3.00. Imported to sell at 40 per cent more.

Dinner Sets

Grand variety, sold on the same unprecedented generous basis.

Tea Sets

Immense outspread of dainty effects and prices lower than ever.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
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HOYT

Saves You Money.

24 pounds Standard Granulated Sugar	$1.00
10 pound can Best Leaf Lard	.90
1 pound Arbuckle's Coffee	.23
1 pound Levering's Coffee	.23
10 cans Tip Top Milk	$1.00
8 cans Pure Jam	$1.00
6 cans California Standard Peaches	$1.00
6 cans California Standard Pears	$1.00
6 cans California Apricots	$1.00
6 cans California Blackberries	$1.00
1 bottle L. & P. Worcester Sauce	.25
50 pounds Peachtree Patent Flour	$1.00
1 quart jar Home-Made Preserves	.60
10 glasses Pure Strained Honey	$1.00
8 cans Best Maine Corn	$1.00
12 cans New York State Corn	$1.00
1 pound French Prunes	.10

Everything at Wholesale Prices.

W. R. HOYT,
90 Whitehall St. 'Phone 451.

MARDI GRAS
NEW ORLEANS.

On account of the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans, La., the Atlanta and West Point railroad and the Western Railway of Alabama will sell round trip tickets on February 22d to 25th inclusive, good to return 15 days from date of sale, at the low rate of ONE FARE.

For sleeping car reservations and any other information, call on any agent of these companies or write to

JNO. A. GEE, Gen. Pass. Agent,
G. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Ag't,
Atlanta, Ga.

Remember this is the only line running extra through sleepers to New Orleans from Atlanta.

Art At Hard-Time Prices.

For one month I offer all my pictures at half price. On sale or on order.

JAMES P. FIELD,
68 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., Southern Art school.

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THE GRAND.

MATINEE TODAY AND TONIGHT

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Supported by Mr. W. S. Hart, presenting:

MATINEE TODAY,
The Parisians.

TONIGHT,
Bonaparte at School,
AND
THE NEW MAGDALEN

Usual prices. fritd.

Wednesday evening, February 13th,

LECTURE BY
ROBERT G.
INGERSOLL.

Subject:
'Shakespeare.'

Prices: First floor, $1 and $1.50; balcony, $1 and 75c.; gallery 50c. Sale opens Monday. fri td.

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Thursday, February 14th,

MISS ELLEN BEACH
YAW

The highest ranged soprano recorded by history.

—Assisted by—

MR. MAXIMILIAN DICK,
Violin Virtuoso.

MISS GEORGIELLA LAY,
Pianist.

Prices, 50c to $1.50. Seats at Grand box office. feb 9—6t.

D'GIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

ALL THIS WEEK.

Beginning Monday, February 11th.
THE DAINTY COMEDIENNE

Carrie Lamont

and her stock company, presenting:

TONIGHT
THE BUCKEYE.

Wednesday Night
"OUR ANGEL."

Popular prices—15c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. Seats at Miller's book store.

Grand Concert
BY THE
ARIEL LADIES SEXTETTE
THE FAMOUS SMITH SISTERS
At Y. M. C. A. Music Hall
TONIGHT,
Tuesdny, February 12th.

Admission, including reserved seats, 50 cents; members of Young Men's Christian Association free. feb 8-tf.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The entire stock and business of the Caldwell Manufacturing Co., consisting of Housefurnishing Goods, Coal, Wood, Gas, Oil and Gasoline Stoves, Gasoline goods of all kinds; Tinware and complete Tin shop will be sold Saturday Feb. 16th, at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, at 79 and 81 Peachtree.

R. L. SAWYER.
Receiver.

STERLING SILVER
BELTS

Large assortment; new designs. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall st.

spots on the sun

are not readily seen—neither is the "meanness" in poor whisky—take a "bracer" if you will—but be sure that it is good and pure—you run no chances with our whisky.

"old charter rye,"

"four aces rye"

are all right—on sale at all first-class bars.

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big whisky house

marietta and forsyth streets.

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ACME
Pure Old Rye Whisky

It is the product of one of the best distilleries of the world, and its purity is absolute.

Leading physicians recommend it for its efficacious medicinal qualities. It should be upon every home side-board and in every family medicine chest.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

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7-13 DECATUR ST.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Attention Artists.

To all interested in art goods, tube colors, water colors, and all goods in that line, we have bought an immense stock and the finest assortment ever brought south. They are coming in now, and we want everybody in Atlanta and vicinity to come in and inspect and see what we have. We shall have our magnificent catalogue with illustrations and prices out in a few weeks, and we want every artist and everyone interested in this line in the south to send us their names and addresses so that we can mail them one.

Windsor and Newton tubes and water colors. Reynolds tubes made by F. W. DeVoe & C. T. Reynolds Co., of New York; Chas. Moser & Co. tubes, English and American canvas, pastels, crayons, brushes of all kinds. Everything is new, no old stock. Prices low, send in your name immediately. Call and see us. We are in our own big new store on the Forsyth street bridge.

feb 8-6m. F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.

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SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.
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OF
LANGUAGES,
19 E. Cain St.,
FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH.
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If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents

IN PRETTY CHINA

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LYCETT'S, 83½ Whitehall Street.

Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration a specialty.

S. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. A. G. BEACH, O. WINGATE, Vice Presidents.
NEAT LANTA PLUMBING COMPANY
'Phone 102.
Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
23 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Oil Dongola Shoes for Children; nothing eqal to them in wear. Try a pair. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

DR. THOMPSON,
Specialist,
Whitehall street, rooms 3 and 4. Cancer, scrofula, carbuncles, abscesses, ulcers, syphilis, private diseases, chronic and skin diseases a specialty. Medicine furnished. Consultation free. Hours, 9 to 12 and 7 to 8. sun, tue, thur.

MANY FIRMS COMING

Chicago Rallies to the Exposition in Progressive Style.

A TELEPHONE COMPANY'S OFFER

Proposes to Fit Up a Complete System of Telephones on the Grounds—Exhibitors Who Are Coming.

Atlanta's exposition has aroused enterprising Chicago, and the Windy City is certain to have a large number of the finest exhibits that will be displayed here.

To judge from yesterday one would think that the exposition was a Chicago affair. A large number of firms made applications for large quantities of space and many of them were at once put down. These firms in addition to the many excellent exhibits already booked from Chicago will give the world's fair city a fine representation here.

The big exhibits from Chicago listed at exposition headquarters yesterday were:

Raymond Brothers Impact Pulverizing Company. This firm will display an operative exhibit of mining and rock crushing machinery that will be of great interest. The machinery will be kept in constant operation and will be a novelty for the visitors. Thirty-five horse power will be required to operate it.

Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Company. Large exhibit showing the style of work done by this firm.

The Sampson Tool Company.

Superior Windmill and Engine Company.

Northwestern Terra Cotta Company. This company will exhibit a beautiful panel twenty feet high.

A. Reed & Sons, manufacturers of pianos. Arrangements were made for the display of a handsome assortment of pianos and organs.

C. P. Kimball & Co. will make an extensive display of carriages, all sorts of vehicles, harness, robes, etc. This will be a highly interesting exhibit.

These are the firms added yesterday. Already a long list of Chicago firms who will exhibit at the exposition is on hand at the exposition office. It is no exaggeration to say that the interest in the exposition outside of Atlanta is nowhere as great as in Chicago. The people of that enterprising and progressive city realize what it means and are glad of an opportunity to contribute to its success. They endorse and applaud the spirit of it.

This from a Chicago Firm.

A splendid offer has been made the exposition authorities by the Western Telephone Company, of Chicago. This wideawake firm proposes to supply the entire grounds with telephone free of cost. In other words it makes a proposition to put up a complete system of telephones, connecting all of the buildings, without cost to the exposition.

The Bell Telephone Company is not sleeping. This company will have at the exposition what will be the most interesting telephone exhibit ever seen at any exposition. The company has set aside $19,000 to be expended in the arrangement of this exhibit and it will be thorough and comprehensive. This exhibit will be an exposition itself. It will be located in the electrical building.

Missouri Editors Coming.

Three hundred Missouri editors will come to the exposition in a body. The annual junket of the Missouri State Press Association this year will be to the exposition and the editors will spend several days here. Mr. W. G. Cooper, chief of publicity and promotion, has received several letters from the secretary, who says that the editors are looking forward to their trip with a great deal of interest. Every newspaper in Missouri is advertising the exposition.

Will Come Out Saturday.

The St. Velentine's edition of The Journal will not come out Thursday, as has been advertised, but will be issued Saturday. The ladies are hard at work getting up the issue.

Success attends every baking with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, because it's absolutely pure.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1894—Number of Cases Remaining Undisposed Of.

Macon	15	Flint	11
Northern	10	Ocmulgee	10
Western	8	Chattahoochee	20
Northeastern	10	Pataula	5
Blue Ridge	7	Southwestern	12
Cherokee	14	Albany	7
Rome	16	Southern	4
Tallapoosa	11	Oconee	10
Coweta	8		

Proceedings Yesterday.

M. E. Hicken, alias Anne Lyons v. the state. Argued.

William J. O'Dell v. the state. Argued.

James M. Disharoon v. the state. Argued.

A. P. Grantham v. the state. Argued.

J. T. Reeves et. al. v. George A. Bolles et. al.

Macon Sash, Door and Lumber Company v. mayor and council of Macon. Argued.

Reuben Chapman, administrator, v. Thomas R. Ayer et. al. Argued.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

Purify your blood, tone up the system and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

"Now, let good digestion wait on appetite and health on both," is a favorite toast after taking Angostura Bitters. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, M'f'rs.

Galilee."

May be obtained only through The Constitution. Bring or send 10 cents and reading certificate to business office of The Constitution and get this great art work.

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This certifies that the holder of this is a reader of The Constitution, and as such is entitled to participate in the distribution of the new religo-educational fine art series, "Earthly Footsteps of the Man of Galilee," upon the nominal terms specially arranged for our readers and subscribers as follows:

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Unless a "Reader's Certificate" is brought or mailed, the price of these portfolios is 25 cents per copy. dec 27-20w thur sun tue

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller book store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 22½ South Broad street. mar18-1y

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 42 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Keep a few bottles of beer in your ice chest. The St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, brewed by the American Brewing Co., is the best. Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

LEGISLATORS HERE.

One of the Committees of the General Assembly Meets in Recess.

There will be a novelty at the capitol today. For the first time in many years—perhaps in the history of the state—a privileges and elections committee of the legislature will be in session in vacation.

Never in the history of Georgia has there been known as many contests as came before the legislature at its last session. It was absolutely impossible for the committee, though it did hard and faithful work, to dispose of more than a few of those cases, and, for that reason, the house gave to Chairman Harrison and his associates instructions to sit during recess. It was Colonel Harrison's idea that, by sitting for a few days in vacation and being able to devote their time to the matter in time without interruption, they could clean up the business so that everything would be in readiness for the official action of the house itself the first week of the next session. Accordingly, a meeting has been called for this morning at 10 o'clock.

The members of the committee are Messrs. Fouche, Battle, Barnes, Mansfield, Johnson, Polhill, Giles, Bush, Longley, Wynne, Hall, Price, Williams and Rockwell, democrats; Caldwell, Holbrook, Gilbert and Hogan, populists, and McDaniel, republican.

The first case to be taken up is that of Blair vs. Burnett, from Douglas county. The testimony in this case is the same as that on which the senate committee gave Dr. Whitley his seat in place of Hon. Bion Williams, who was elected on the face of the returns. United States District Attorney Joe James, who is one of the principal attorneys for the democratic contestant, says he feels certain that he will have no trouble in proving the right of the democrat to his seat.

Following the Douglas case, those from Pike, Monroe, Gwinnett and Talbot, will be taken up in order. No date as to the hearing of these different cases has as yet been fixed.

The Taylor County Complication.

From the newly elected county officers of Taylor county have returned their commissions to Governor Atkinson. They are C. A. J. Pope, sheriff; A. D. Reed, treasurer; J. E. Brewer, coroner, and B. H. Newsome, surveyor. The trouble with these gentlemen is that they have been unable to make such bonds as the proper authorities could approve.

A funny state of affairs seems to be that in Taylor. The populists carried the county and the only democratic official there is the judge of the county court. He is an appointed officer, and, under the special act creating his office, is to pass upon the bonds of the other county officers. At the last session the populists made a strong effort to abolish the court, and they have opposed it in every way possible. They now claim that the action of Judge Colbert in refusing to approve the bonds of the above mentioned officials is due to his political opposition to them. The democrats, however, say that he has been acting clearly within the province of his duties, and that the bonds of these gentlemen were not sufficiently strong.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

Where the Aged and Infirm are Cared for—Mother Aurelia Speaks of Her Charges.

(From the Providence, R. I., Journal.)

Somewhat removed from the city of Providence, on the main highway to Pawtucket, stands that magnificent charitable institution known as the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Here a company of sweet faced and soft voiced Sisters care for the old and the infirm who are unable to care for themselves.

Mother Aurelia presides over this well-known institution, and with her associates ministers to the wants of over two hundred old people, women and men. An important feature of the Home is a well-appointed pharmacy in charge of one of the sisters. Their chief remedy is good old Pain-Killer, which most of the old folks used when they were children and which now cures the pains and aches incidental to their declining years.

As is to be expected, the aged inmates of the Home are in constant need of medical attention, although, so carefully are they tended, few are rarely sick enough to be in the hospital wing at any one time. But all of them are subject to the many disabilities of old age, and so Pain-Killer has come to be a remedy of almost daily use.

Mother Aurelia says that Pain-Killer has quite superseded the drugs and prescriptions for use among the old people. When the limbs twitch with rheumatism the fair sister in charge of the pharmacy gives them a massage with pure Pain-Killer. When the old men and old women suffer from their many stomach troubles, a little Pain-Killer with water and sugar offers a certain and quick relief. When the venerable heads are racked with pain, Pain-Killer is again put to service promptly. The old people love it and rely upon it. They testify that its use externally is quickly efficacious, and internally, is unaccompanied by any after ill effects—which, at their age, must never be risked.

Big stock new hat racks and hall mirrors. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans Agent,
28 Peachtree Street

$3,100 buys new 5-room house, all conveniences, lot 50x150 to alley, on Boulevard. Terms reasonable.
$12,000 buys 14-room house, lot 100x100 to alley, on Church street; one-third cash, balance easy.
$1,500 cash buys 6-room house, lot 62x100, on Yonge street; cost $2,000 six months ago.
$1,000 buys 4-room house, lot 50x120, on Bailey street, near Fair street.
$2,500 buys new 6-room house, corner lot, 88 1-3x200 to 20-foot alley, on Madison st., fronting Grant park; one-half cash, 1, 2 and 3 years. Reduced from $3,000.
$900 buys 4-room house, lot 46x100, on Boaz street, near Edgewood avenue; rents $10 per month.
Cheap piece of central property on Decatur street.
$500 buys 3-room house, lot 65x150, on Flat Shoals and Fair street.
$1,500, on easy terms, buys 4-room house, lot lies well, on Georgia avenue, near Capitol avenue.
Cheap lots on Rankin and Edith streets and Angier avenue.
50x120, corner, on Forest avenue.
$3,000 buys 200x200, corner, on Thurmond street. Cheap.
$2,250 buys corner lot, 100x230, on Elizabeth street, in Inman Park.
$650 buys corner, 100x100, on McMillan st.
Local money to loan on Atlanta real estate. No delay.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
28 Peachtree Street.

Jackets at auction prices. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

500 rolls Matting waiting for customers at prices heretofore unknown. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

MUNYON AT THE HEAD.

THE NEW DISCOVERIES OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

The Learned Professor a Leading Authority—The Truth of His Statements Proven by the Success of His Methods.

Mr. J. Baumer, 42 East Twenty-first street, Bayonne, N. J., says: "Eighteen months ago I was so crippled with rheumatism that I could not dress myself. I tried all the doctors in Bayonne, but they gave me up as hopeless. I also tried numerous preparations, but failed to find any relief. At last I heard of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and began using it. The effect was marvelous. I improved at once, and found that less than two bottles were sufficient to cure me completely, as I have not had a twinge of rheumatism since."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in from one to five days. It never fails to cure sharp, shooting pains in the arms, legs, sides, back or breast, or soreness in any part of the body in from one to three hours. It is guaranteed to promptly cure lameness, stiff and swollen joints, stiff back, and all pains in the hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured.

Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate,

14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

FOR RENT,

Whitehall Street Store.

On the 1st of March I will have a splendid storehouse on Whitehall street, for rent to an approved tenant. It is a fine location for any strictly first-class retail business. It consists of two floors and basement; is well lighted and prettily finished inside and out. Call at my office for further information. G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall St.

J. B. ROBERTS,
45 Marietta Street.

5-r., brand new house, monthly payments	$1,350
3-r. h., Bellwood, $10 per month	500
10-r. Forest avenue, all conveniences	8,500
7-r, 2-story, Richardson street	3,000
4-r., Linden avenue, 50x120	1,750
45x46, Merritts avenue	1,600
12-r., Whitehall street, large lot	7,500
One store, 30x100, Whitehall street	20,000
5-r., and store, will exchange	2,000
9-r., Washington street, 50x200, new and modern	6,000
5r. and store, Chapel street, rents $30 per month	1,500
4-r and store, East Hunter street, rents $25 a month	2,000
9-r. Crew street, 50x200, close in and modern	6,750

We have several nice farms cheap for sale or exchange.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loans.

$6,750 for the cheapest home on north side of city. In splendid neighborhood.
$4,300—Elegant home, 6 rooms and fine corner lot. Reduced from $4,750.
Beautiful corner lot, 50x150, on one of choicest streets on north side, worth fully $3,000, but compelled to be sold.
$3,500—Beautiful Inman Park lot, 100 feet—$4,000 has been refused for it.
$13,000—Alabama street store, renting now for $70 per month.
$2,000—Beautiful Capitol avenue lot.
$300 per acre for 5 acres at Decatur.
Money to loan at reasonable rates on good city property. Office 12 East Alabama street; 'phone 363.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, Special Renting Agents, 2 S. Broad St.

8-r. h., South Pryor street, close in	$35 00
8-r. h., Auburn avenue	22 00
8-r. h., Summitt avenue	12 50
7-r. h., North Pryor street	25 00
7-r. h., Hilliard street	20 00
6-r. h., Lovejoy street	10 00
6-r. h., Stonewall street	12 50
6-r. h., Marietta street	12 50
6-r. h., Whitehall street	23 00
6-r. h., East Pine street	21 00
6-r. h., Crew street	20 00
5-r. h., East Fair street	15 00
5-r. h., Ira street	9 00
5-r. h., Crew street	20 00
5-r. h., Yonge street	15 00
4-r. h., Bush street	8 00
4-r. h., Jones avenue	9 00
4-r. h., Gullatt street	8 00
4-r. h., Bush street	9 00
4-r. h., McAfee street	8 00
4-r. h., Luckie street	10 00
4-r. h., Gartrell street	9 00
4-r. h., Ira street	6 50
3-r. h., Magnolia street	6 00
4-r. h., Mangum street	10 00

SAM'L W. GOODE. J. A. REYNOLDS.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S
Real Estate Offers.

71 acres seven miles from Atlanta union depot, twenty-five acres open, balance woodland; three very bold springs and other small ones; land rolling; fronts Howell's mill road and Pace's ferry road; three miles west of Buckhead; two and a half miles from Bolton on W. and A. railroad; $3,600, on easy terms.

50 acres one mile north of depot at Boston, Thomas county, Georgia; 25 acres cultivated, balance pine timber; all lies well; 300 LeConte pear trees; fine place for melons, scuppernong grapes truck and general field crops; only $1,250; easy payments, will exchange for Atlanta property.

West End, Lee street, new, 2-story, 8-room residence on lot 45x200 feet to alley, with a 4-room house fronting the alley and renting at $6 per month, for $4,500, or will exchange for a place of equal value or less near Oakland cemetery.

Brick residence, 7 rooms, 2 stories, paved street and walks, water, gas, bath, first-class neighborhood, one block from West Peachtree and car line; very handsomely finished residence, in fine condition; $4,000; will exchange for unincumbered farm.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
15 Peachtree Street.

T. H. NORTHEN. WALKER DUNSON.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

We have $8,000 to loan on Atlanta property.

THINK OF IT—$3,500 buys 550 acres of fertile land one mile of Appling, county site of Columbia county, 25 miles of Augusta, Ga., 8 miles from railroad, with 18-room, 2-story frame residence, 2 barns, 4 double, 2 single frame tenement houses, hothouse, dairies, ginhouse, 5-acre orchard, apples and peaches; also admirably adapted for fine stock farm, with 200 acres of bermuda grass bottoms, 4 springs, branch and creek. Improvements alone cost more than $13,000, and only $3,500 buys land and all improvements.

EXCHANGE—Two houses, new, renting for $420 per annum, for $4,000, and will take other property or farm in part payment.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Do you want a Book-Holder? Something new and novel just received. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

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Several extra choice lots. That they are stuff-right and style-right goes without saying—some of the richest, and without exception, the newest things we have of the kinds.

No matter what else the makers thought, they hadn't a dream that one of these Coats would ever sell for anything like as little as

$15, $20 and $25.

Those were our original retail prices.

You may take choice today at one-third less—Suits and Underwear on the same basis.

Eads-Neel Co

LITHIA WATER AND BATHS
CURE
Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Insomnia and Gout.
SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, Lithia Springs, Ga.
(20 MILES FROM ATLANTA.)

H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor, - Late of Pass Christian, Miss., and Manitou, Colorado.

Massage, Electric, Vapor, Needle, Shower, Steam and Mineral baths; modern, 200-room hotel, dry climate, altitude 1,200 feet. Rates, $14 to $25 per week, 10 per cent discount by the month. Rooms with private bath, toilet, hot and cold running water, steam heat. Glass enclosed porches and sun parlors. Six trains daily to Atlanta, forty-five-minute ride; also telephone communication. Office opposite Aragon hotel. Open February 1st. Stop on your way home from Florida and get the malaria out of your system

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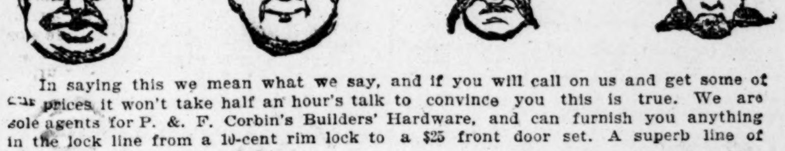

In saying this we mean what we say, and if you will call on us and get some of our prices it won't take half an hour's talk to convince you this is true. We are sole agents for P. & F. Corbin's Builders' Hardware, and can furnish you anything in the lock line from a 10-cent rim lock to a $25 front door set. A superb line of samples in all the new finishes.

Do you shave? And have you a good razor? We can sell you a fully guaranteed razor, branded "Atlanta" for $1.25. Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Scissors and other novelties in the cutting line at prices with the tariff off.

The hunting season has not expired and if your old breech-loader has become shaky we can replace it with a new one, either imported or American makes. Our special white powder shells will always let you know when you miss the bird, no smoke, very little report, no recoil—the very shell to shoot.

Don't forget that we handle A. G. Spalding & Bros.' Sporting Goods. We can furnish you with Boxing Gloves, Chest Machines, Dumb Bells, Indian Clubs, Sweaters, Gymnasium Shirts, Tights, etc. Catalogue of guns, pistols, hunting clothing and Athletic Sports mailed free of charge. Don't forget the name and number.

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Winter weights in Ladies' and Children's fine Shoes, all the new shapes every pair made to our order. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

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95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, and branch store at 201 Peters street, in addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard, blue and red top grass seeds, German millet, eastern-raised Irish potatoes, onion sets; all kinds of watermelon and cantaloupe seeds, and garden seeds of all kind; gardening tools and other hardware; guns and pistols, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention here. He keeps up the old style. Whenever you fail to find anything, be sure and come to his place and you will be very apt to find it. All of the above varieties are to be found at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers, porters, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grade, for medicinal and beverage purposes are to be found at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders, accompanied with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. On hand a good lot of arctic and rubber overshoes and rubber boots for the cold and bad weather. Terms cash.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD BONDS.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Executive Department, Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1895.—To the holders of the bonds of the Northeastern Railroad Company endorsed by the state of Georgia in accordance with the provisions of an act approved October 27, 1870:

The governor of Georgia is authorized and directed by an act of the general assembly approved December 18, 1894, to make to the above named bondholders the following proposition, to-wit: "Said bondholders shall deposit their bonds with the treasurer of this state on or before the 1st day of March, 1895, for the purpose of exchanging said bonds for new bonds of the state, or receiving the principal and interest thereon in cash, as they may prefer; that so soon as three-fourths of said bonds have been so deposited the treasurer be authorized to exchange at par new bonds of the state of Georgia bearing 3½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and running for twenty years, for the principal of said Northeastern bonds so endorsed by the state and to pay in cash the accrued interest due on said bonds at the time such exchange is made.

"Provided, however, that in case it should appear at the same time when such exchange is offered that the treasurer can negotiate and sell the bonds of the state of Georgia herein before referred to at a sum greater than the par value thereof, then, and in that event he shall not exchange the same at par, but shall sell the said bonds of the state of Georgia and from the proceeds arising from such sale pay the principal and interest of all the bonds of the said Northestern Railroad Company then outstanding bearing the endorsement of the state of Georgia on same. The treasurer of the state shall continue to exchange or to pay such Northeastern bonds endorsed by the state, as herein required, until the entire amount of the issue aforesaid has been taken up or paid off in full. The treasurer shall issue a receipt to the party depositing the bonds in the name of the state of Georgia for each bond and coupon so deposited, to be surrendered when the new bonds are received or the money paid for the old."

All persons desiring to accept this proposition are directed to deposit their bonds with Hon. R. U. Hardeman, treasurer of Georgia, in accordance with the above.

W. Y. ATKINSON,
Governor of Georgia.

jan-18-30t

Art Department.

Just received a new line of Stamped Linens, Honiton designs; also Trolley Cloths and Fancy Crepons. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

ALL DRUG STORES **TANSY PILLS!** SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

CONTINUED!

That Sale of Our

$30.00

CLAY WORSTED,

In Either Sack or Cutaway Suit, Made to Order

FOR

$16.00

We extend this offer for one week, commencing Monday, February 11th. This quality of goods cannot be purchased in a ready-made suit for $20.00. Cash and a shrewd buyer enables us to offer a limited amount of this goods at the above named price. Pass by our door and examine the quality. It's displayed where you can examine as you pass by. Opportunities of this kind are rare. Take advantage of same.

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Leaders In Tailoring.
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COAL $1.50 —TO— $5.00 PER TON
SCIPLE SONS,
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A. H. BENNING,
SELLS ONLY THE
Celebrated **Splint Coal.**
Lowest Prices. Phone 356.

A PERFECT LAND SLIDE,

It Was the Late Election. This Is Small Compared to the Big 30-Day Cut Sale Lieberman & Kaufmann Are Making on Trunks and Valises. Why Just Think of It.

Our No. 1 Saratoga Trunks that were....$5.50; go now for $3.50
Our XX Zinc Saratoga Trunks that were....$8.00; go now for $5.00
Our Steel Flat Top Trunks that were....$8.50; go now for $6.00
Our X Steel Flat Top Trunks that were....$10.00; go now for $6.50
Our Leather Bound Flat Top Trunks that were....$15.00; go now for $9.00
Our Bridal Trunks that were....$25.00; go now for $15.00
Ladies' Leather Club Bags that were....$1.75 to go at $1.00
Ladies' X Leather Club Bags that were....$2.50 to go at $1.50
Gents' Leather Valise sold before at....$3.00 to go at $1.90
Gents' X Leather Valise sold before at....$4.50 to go at $2.50

This cut sale is on for thirty days only. Now is your time to secure bargains.

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